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GREAT PROMISE SEEN IN IRISH CONGRESS PLAN

Debate in British Parliament
Gives Impression of Considerable
Hopefulness for Solution of
Home Rule Question

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
WESTMINSTER, England (Tuesday)—While Mr. Asquith said, some expressions were used in yesterday's speeches on the Government's Irish proposals, which might inspire discouragement, the general impression left by the debate in Parliament was one of considerable hopefulness. Though cold water was thrown on the convention idea by Sir John Lonsdale, who proposed simply to refer it to the Ulster Unionist Council and to obey the specific directions of that body it was clear that he would not take it upon himself to recommend them to refuse it, and Mr. Asquith was possibly right in thinking he might even advise its acceptance.

William O'Brien, who was extremely and bitterly controversial in expounding his policy of "conciliation and consent," had already of course whole-heartedly accepted the convention idea of which he claimed to be the originator, though in his view the Government were now doing the right thing in entirely the wrong way. Apart from these two, however, the Prime Minister, John Redmond, Mr. Asquith and Sir Edward Carson, who intervened unexpectedly and contemporaneously after the former Prime Minister, delivered very helpful speeches.

In the House of Lords, the course of the debate was also very satisfactory, for though Lord Midleton had things to say about anti-British, pro-German, Sinn Fein rebels, the convention idea had the support of Lord Bryce, Lord Beresford, Lord Macdonnell, Lord Selborne, the Archbishop of York and the Government spokesmen naturally, and very strikingly it had the support of Lord Lansdowne, whom the Liberals generally regard as the wrecker of last year's Irish scheme.

Although the debate in the Lower House was not expected to provide startling developments, it drew together a crowded house and the Distinguished Strangers' Gallery was also crowded. Prominent in this gallery were Lord Wimborne, Lord Pirrie, whose business interests in Belfast are so great, Sir Edward Clark and, especially interesting, the Duke of Connaught in a field marshal's uniform, who had robbed Lord Fisher of his seal above the clock.

The Duke of Connaught's presence was particularly interesting because his name is one of those mentioned among the possible chairmen of the coming Irish convention. One may note here that other popular names for the chairmanship are General Smuts and Mr. Asquith, both of whom, it is widely thought, would make ideal chairmen. In the end it may be found that Irishmen prefer to choose one of their own countrymen, and already the names of Lord Donoughmore and Lord Shaftesbury have been put forward.

In expounding his policy Mr. Lloyd George spoke for only 20 minutes, confining his speech exclusively to the convention proposal. He referred to past failures and said the main feature

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OFFICIAL NEWS OF THE WAR

During the past 24 hours, Sir Douglas Haig's forces in the British section of the western front have been engaged in consolidating their gains northwest of Bullecourt. This, London declares, is being accomplished with little interference from the Germans, and adds that with the exception of a sector of about 2000 yards long, immediately west of Bullecourt, the British now hold the whole of the Hindenburg line, from a point one mile east of Bullecourt to Arras.

In the French section, with the exception of violent artillery actions in the region of Moronvilliers, about 15 miles east of Rheims, the day, Paris reports, was "comparatively calm."

In the Italian theater the Italian forces are still keeping up a vigorous offensive; but the fighting during the past 24 hours has been inconclusive, both sides claiming successes.

The news from Macedonia shows that the Serians are successfully holding their gains of last week, and that all German Bulgarian counter-attacks are being steadily repulsed.

Vast Actions Frequent

Allies' Offensive Grinds Steadily on Huge Scale.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The whole Western European front has settled down to a policy of persistent grinding away at the German and Austro-German lines from the Adriatic to the North Sea.

Actions today comparing in magnitude to the original British offensive at Loos and Hulluch in 1915 are

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Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

William G. McAdoo

United States Secretary of the Treasury

NEW RUSSIAN RULE IS UPHELD

Real Spirit of the Revolution
Revealed by Later Reports
—Any Friction Noted Was
Result of German Intrigue

The following article is one of a series written for this paper by Samuel N. Haimer, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago. Copyright by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—We are now receiving the Russian newspapers covering the week of revolution and the weeks following the revolution. Some of us also have had the opportunity of talking with persons who saw and felt the spirit of the Russian revolution. From these two sources one is able to establish more clearly the spirit of the great events that took place. Comparing these reports with those that were cable to America, one is inclined to regret that the foreign correspondents gave so much attention to the dramatic and sensational episodes, at the expense of the more constructive side. Also, as usual, they saw only Petrograd, which they have always seemed to believe to be the center, as well as the official capital, of the country. They therefore gave little attention to what was going on in other cities, and particularly in the provinces, though the Russian newspapers are filled with reports of the revolution as it developed and progressed in the smaller towns and in the peasant villages.

The new government immediately took over the official Petrograd telegraph agency, and through it published the news and its first acts to the rest of the country and to the whole world. The first statement of the change of government was sent out by the powerful wireless station at Petrograd, and the first words of the message were "To every one." In all the cities newspaper men organized local committees to reestablish the publication of newspapers, by means of which the population all over the country could keep in touch with the events at Petrograd. But perhaps more im-

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REGIMENTS NOT TO LOSE IDENTITY

So far as is known to any official in State or military circles, all the established Massachusetts regimental organizations of the National Guard will keep their identity when they are taken into the Regular Army, and will depart for service abroad carrying banners, in many cases given to these regiments at the time of the Spanish war as well as dating as far back in some cases to the Civil War, such as the Massachusetts Ninth Regiment.

It has been the custom of the Governor of the Commonwealth to review the State troops before leaving for the scene of war, and it is presumed that this custom will be followed by Governor McColl. No announcement has yet been made to this effect, however, or whether he will review the regiments in Boston as Governor Andrews did at the time of the Civil War or at Framingham as Governor Wolcott did at the outbreak of the Spanish War.

Actions today comparing in magnitude to the original British offensive at Loos and Hulluch in 1915 are

LIBERTY LOAN APPORTIONED TO COMMUNITIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Each community in the United States is expected by the Government to contribute its respective quota toward the Liberty Loan of 1917. To further the arrangements for an equitable distribution of subscriptions, the Treasury Department has placed definite allotments of the bonds against the names of the chief cities, the quota for New York being approximately \$750,000,000.

The allotments were obtained by computations involving the total resources of all banks of the city, National and State, trust companies and private institutions, and making liberal allowances for the failure of any one community to take its full quota.

Liberty Bond Army

New York Sales Division Starts Selling Campaign

NEW YORK, N. Y.—With a military band at their head, and patriotic badges as their insignia, 500 bond salesmen have gone into action as the first division campaigning on behalf of the Liberty Loan bonds. Their particular object is the capture of the small investors and their first day's field of battle was the dry goods section of this city.

This sales army mobilized at a Wall Street bank, heard their band play the "Star-Spangled Banner," and marched through the financial district. Later they divided into squads and began to invade the factories and mercantile establishments. They interviewed employers and enlisted their cooperation in bringing about group investments among employees. The campaign continues today.

It was announced that the Liberty Loan Committee had adopted its new slogan: "If You Can't Enlist, Subscribe!" Meanwhile, large subscriptions continue to be received. The International Mercantile Marine purchased \$2,000,000 worth of bonds, the Greenwich Savings Bank \$2,000,000, and the American Smelting & Refining Company \$2,500,000.

Among other large subscriptions received were two for \$500,000 each from the Aetna Insurance Company of Hartford and the Market and Fulton National Bank of this city, and two for \$100,000 each from the National Savings Bank of Albany, and the Friars Club of this city.

The Pennsylvania Railroad has entered into an arrangement with the Mutual Benefit Association, made up of its employees, which will enable the 150,000 men and women in the service to subscribe to the loan on easy terms, it is announced.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PRACTICE LEGALIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
JUNEAU, Alaska—The Legislature has passed and the Governor has signed a bill to regulate the practice of medicine in this Territory, containing a provision inserted at the request of Christian Scientists, as follows: "This act shall not apply to the practice of the religious tenets of any church."

Alaska thus becomes the twenty-ninth American State or Territory to adopt such a statute and expressly provide for the practice of Christian Science without medical regulation or interference.

FAIR PRICE FOR COAL IS PLEDGED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission today pledged itself to insure fair distribution and fair prices for anthracite coal. The pledge was made in a letter to the United States Senate.

The commission announced that agents had been sent throughout the anthracite coal district to observe closely the operation of plans formulated at recent conferences of the commission with operators, jobbers and re-sellers.

STEALING RIDES NOT APPROVED

Automobile Men Indorse Action
of Police Authorities in Giving
Out Orders to Put a Stop to
Practice of Boys

High commendation for the action of the Boston Police Department in instructing patrolmen to use every effort to prevent boys from "stealing" rides on automobiles and other vehicles was voiced by representative automobile men of Boston today, who declared that full cooperation between the policemen and the automobilemen would result in a great diminution of this nuisance to the great benefit of all concerned.

In orders issued to the police captains in regard to boys stealing rides on automobiles, Michael H. Crowley, superintendent of police says in part:

"This practice is not only dangerous for the boy stealing a ride, but is also a source of great danger for the operator of the automobile upon which the boy is riding, especially if the operator makes any effort to remove the boy while his automobile is in motion."

"It is also a matter of great annoyance to operators of automobiles, other than the one upon which the boy is stealing a ride, as it often happens that the boy jumps from his perch directly in front of an automobile following or one coming in an opposite direction to the one upon which he had been riding."

Superintendent Crowley also ordered the captains to instruct their officers "to make every effort to prevent boys riding upon the rear of all vehicles, either by taking such boys to the station and sending for their parents or making prosecution in court."

"I approve very strongly of the action of the Police Department," said John H. MacAlman, president of the Automobile Dealers Association. "I think it is a fine move on the part of the police because such a practice by the boys is a great nuisance and an annoyance to the driver and injurious to the car. Boys hanging on to the rear of the car or swinging from the lowered top injures not only the top, but quite frequently damages the back of the car. I hope the police will also rigidly enforce the regulations against boys stealing rides on electric cars."

"I think the action of the police is a very good thing," said Lawrence G. Brooks, secretary of the Highway Safety League. "It will contribute to increasing safety on the streets and the police can do much to prevent boys from catching on to automobiles and dropping off again without warning to other approaching drivers."

From William A. Thibodeau, secretary of the Automobile Association came this comment: "I am very glad to see that the Police Department has taken this action. We had two boys into the Juvenile Court a short time ago and the judge sentenced them to write essays on why they should not steal rides on automobiles. By the time their parents had arrived and they had completed their essays every one was convinced that there were two boys who would not be stealing rides again. I hope the police will enforce the regulations, for the boys damage much property and prove a great nuisance to the automobile."

Well-informed Jews of the United States are deeply concerned over the situation, and while this Government has thus far done all in its power, no way seems clear at the present time for any other action beyond mere protests. Djemal Pasha is antagonistic to the Jews, and is a law unto himself. One authority here believes the deportations are actuated by the German opposition to Zionism, or as a means of preventing the completion by the British of the railway.

One of the chief matters of concern, aside from the immediate deplorable condition that besets the people of Jerusalem and Palestine, is the possibility that the impious hand of the Saracen may be laid upon the places in and about Jerusalem, that the Christian world holds most dear. It is explained, however, that even should the worst come to pass, as now seems certain, the Turks, who are followers of Muhammad, respect landmarks of Palestine and places given reverential character even by common report.

They respect the names of Holy Writ as those of lesser prophets who preceded Muhammad, and consequently, it is explained, though their cruelty and barbarity may go to the lengths of extermination of a race, the sacred landmarks will be spared.

GERMAN SHIPPING GAZETTE

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—Hamburg shipping interests under the leadership of Herr Ballin are stated to be arranging for the establishment of a German counterpart of Lloyd's Shipping Gazette, as it is feared the latter may suppress news of German shipping after the war.

MASSACRE OF JEWS BY TURKS

Deportations From Palestine by
Order of Djemal Pasha Is a
Repetition of Tactics Fol-
lowed Against the Armenians

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Information that has been gained by The Christian Science Monitor, indicates that the Turks have commenced a series of atrocities against the Jews of Palestine similar to those perpetrated upon the Armenians and the Syrians, and that this third chapter in the record of Turkey in the war is probably now being written.

The Jews in Jerusalem and throughout Palestine who come under the ruthless sway of Djemal Pasha, number 300,000. The same methods that characterized the first weeks of the extermination program against the Armenians are being used now against the Jews. The Armenians, it will be recalled, were sent out into the desert, and there perished. Small numbers were sent in the first weeks of the movement and later open massacres took place. Exactly the same program is being followed at Jaffa and Jerusalem.

The first mention of the Palestine atrocities came in a press dispatch from London, on May 8, saying 4000 had been deported. On the strength of this dispatch, published in the United States, cablegrams were sent to Ambassador Page, Consul Garrels at Alexandria, and the United States Minister at Copenhagen, asking for confirmation.

Ambassador Page replied that the report of the deportation had been published in London in the Jewish Chronicle, and that the editor said the information came from authoritative sources. The ambassador was requested to ask the editor to give his source of information, and he declared he could not do so without endangering the man who had told him.

However, Consul Garrels at Alexandria cabled saying that the deportations at Jaffa had taken place, and that the account as given by Reuter's Agency was correct, except that the deportations took place at Ahmut, outside of Jerusalem.

Persons familiar with the situation in Palestine have given up hope that the 4000 Jews mentioned in the dispatches as having been deported will survive.

The Swedish Government has been requested by the United States to protest at Constantinople against this outrage, and a similar request will be made through the Spanish Government, but because of the remarkable internal situation in Turkey, these requests will have little or no effect.

It is known that the Sublime Porte officials have confessed to diplomats that they never direct Djemal Pasha to do anything. Invariably they say they do not go beyond "proposing" or "recommending." It then remains for Djemal Pasha to comply, as he may or may not wish. Because of his hatred of the Jews, it is felt that protests lodged at Constantinople, even if the Turkish authorities there consent to "recommend," will have no effect.

Persons familiar with the record of the Armenian atrocities recall that preceding that action the Russian forces were about to overrun Armenia, and they have learned that the Turks, encouraged by the Germans, undertook the extermination of the Armenians before the Russians could be in a position to interfere. In the case of the Jews of Palestine, the British force south is about to come to their rescue, and Djemal Pasha may seek to repeat now the cruelties of two years ago.

Well-informed Jews of the United States are deeply concerned over the situation, and while this Government has thus far done all in its power, no way seems clear at the present time for any other action beyond mere protests. Djemal Pasha is antagonistic to the Jews, and is a law unto himself. One authority here believes the deportations are actuated by the German opposition to Zionism, or as a means of preventing the completion by the British of the railway.

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LOWER POSTAL RATE AGREED ON

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A reduction in the postal rates on second-class mail matter—newspapers and magazines—as proposed in the revenue bill, was agreed upon today by the House Ways and Means Committee. The revenue bill proposed rates on second-class matter ranging from two cents a pound—double the present national rate—for the first two postal zones, with high rates for other zones. The committee compromise provides for rates ranging from 1½ cents for the first two zones to eight cents for the last zone.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Hampden Road Notes Criticized

Attorney-General Before Legis-
lative Committee Says Trus-
tees of Savings Banks Holding
Them Should Take Them Up

Investment by savings banks in notes of the Hampden railroad, bearing the indorsement of the Hampden Investment Company, were criticized today by Henry C. Attwells, attorney-general of Massachusetts, at a hearing before the Senate Ways and Means Committee on the bill to extend the powers of the attorney-general, to give him authority to investigate the financial affairs of the Hampden railroad.

Mr. Attwells said that the action of the savings banks trustees could not be tested in the courts and that the savings banks commissioner had reported to him that in his opinion, the investments were not illegal. Mr. Attwells stated that, in his opinion, however, the legality of such investments was a matter of considerable question, especially as the only security on the notes were embankments of earth for the road bed and the indorsement of the Hampden Investment Company which owned no property.

He declared that the Savings Bank Commissioner had never been called upon to pass upon the

CAMPAIGN IN EAST AFRICA

Second Portion of General Smuts' Dispatch Deals With Operations Up to Time of His Departure From Dar-es-Salaam

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Continuing his dispatch on the operations in German East Africa General Smuts describes the campaign from Dec. 22, when the preparations for an advance on all fronts were complete. He deals first with the operations under Generals van Deventer and Northey, both of whom, despite heavy rains, were ready to advance on Dec. 24 in a combined offensive to drive the German forces over the Ulunge and Rufiji rivers. General van Deventer with the second division on Dec. 25 encountered the Germans strongly entrenched east of Magoma (Lukegeta Nek) and took steps to cut off his retreat. Simultaneously General Northey proceeded to invest the hostile position at Mfrika. Mfrika was occupied on Dec. 26, the German forces having evacuated it and retired along the Mahenge road. Severe fighting occurred on this date between the second division and their opponents but during the night the British positions were pushed up to within 300 yards of the German main position, and dawn on Dec. 27 found the position empty, the opposing troops having slipped away through the dense bush during the night. The arrangements for intercepting them proved successful on Dec. 27 and 28, but eventually they escaped through the dense bush and forest under cover of night.

The operations of Generals van Deventer and Northey at this time are interesting. General Smuts says, as showing the practical impossibility of cornering an enemy in country of a nature such as that in which these operations were conducted. For the remainder of the period with which this dispatch deals, the operations in the west, though they resulted in gradually pressing the enemy back, were not marked by any incident of special interest.

General Smuts then deals with the main operations in the Rufiji area. On the Mgeeta front heavy rains delayed the offensive till Dec. 31, but this delay had its compensations. Two main considerations. General Smuts says, governed my dispositions, viz., the seizure of a crossing over the Rufiji and the capture, if possible, of the enemy forces immediately opposing me. To the former of these two objects I attached the highest importance, and the chief problem which confronted me was how to seize a crossing over the river without allowing the enemy to become aware of my intention, for I was particularly anxious that the enemy should not evade a heavy blow by an early retirement from my front. Once over the Rufiji my intention was to move southeast and effect a junction with Hoskin's division moving northwest from the Matumbi Mountains, and by these combined movements to cut all connection between the two enemy forces on Rufiji and at Mahenge respectively, and either to envelop the enemy on the Rufiji or deal him a heavy blow as he escaped or south.

To secure a crossing over the Rufiji, I decided to detach a considerable force to make a wide detour and capture and maintain a bridgehead in the neighborhood of Mkalins, 20 miles southwest of Kibambwe, while, with the remainder of my forces, I attacked and held the enemy north of the Rufiji. General Smuts then outlines the arrangements he made with these objects in view.

The report indicates that the movement began on Jan. 1 as arranged, the preliminary work having been carried out without a hitch. It then describes the subsequent fighting in the effort to hold the opposing forces and deal a crushing blow. The difficulties of preventing the enemy from slipping away in such country were, as the report had already indicated, enormous, and on the morning of Jan. 2, it states, it became clear that the whole enemy force on the Mgeeta front had retired to the south of our forces.

The existence of an enemy position on the Tshogwall River near Beho-Beho had long been known, and it might be assumed that the retiring enemy force would concentrate there. I decided once more, General Smuts states, to make an attempt to encircle the enemy, and with this object the First Brigade was moved from the Wirsani to Beho-Beho road westward between Fuga and the Tshogwall River, with orders to reach a ridge south of the river early the following morning. General Beves was warned of the enemy retirement, and that he had no time to lose if the Rufiji crossing was to be seized without opposition.

On Jan. 3, at 6:30 a.m. and therefore a day ahead of their program, the advance troops of Beves' Brigade, after a 30-mile continuous march, crossed the Rufiji a few miles south of Mkalins and secured and entrenched a bridge-head. The march of the Second South African Infantry Brigade on this occasion was a noteworthy achievement, even in a campaign which affords repeated instances of splendid endurance by every unit of the forces under most trying and exhausting conditions.

The main object of my operations had thus been achieved in a shorter time than I had thought possible. On the same day, the 3rd, the First Brigade was marching through the most difficult country toward its objective south of the Tshogwall River.

The First Division was warned of the desirability of not committing too strong a force at Kibata, and to the east of it. In the reports of this di-

vision the first indications of a withdrawal of the enemy westward were to be observed. On the 4th at 10:30 a.m. the First Brigade arrived on the Beho-Beho to Kibambwe Road, and had a sharp engagement with the enemy retiring from Beho-Beho, but, though severely handled, the enemy again slipped past. The air reconnaissances this day showed that the repair of the Rufiji bridge at Kibambwe had been nearly completed by the enemy.

The First Division reported further portions of the Kibata area clear of the enemy, and that reconnaissances were proceeding. On January 5 the First Brigade and 2nd Kashmirs, reached Kibambwe and found the enemy had crossed the Rufiji during the night, and was holding the right flank. The whole roadway of the bridge had been removed. General Sheppard was ordered to cross the Rufiji during the night of the 5th-6th. By the morning of the 6th January one double company and two machine guns had crossed the Rufiji at Kibambwe, and lay throughout the day concealed in the reeds on the river bank, the enemy having failed to detect the crossing. Reports of the weakening of the enemy strength in the Matumbi mountains opposite the First Division continued. General Beves reported that, after an engagement, an enemy force near Mkalins had retired, and that a considerable strength of his brigade was occupying Mkalins camp. On January 8 I proceeded to the Rufiji at General Beves' crossing and instructed General Beves to withdraw his forces from Mkalins and remain concentrated on the right flank of the river at his original place of crossing.

Orders were sent to the First Division, in view of the strong evidence that the enemy was moving to the west from Kibata, to send a battalion toward Mohoro and to the west of it to clear up the situation. General Sheppard reported the situation unchanged at Kibambwe, beyond that he had crossed more troops. Though able to maintain his position, he was not in a position to undertake offensive action. He was instructed to hold his positions. The Nigerian Brigade left Duthum on route for Beves' crossing on the Rufiji, it being intended that the offensive south of the Rufiji should be resumed when the fresh brigade arrived at the river.

The enemy resistance in the Kibata area had much diminished and the movement of part of the first division north toward the Rufiji delta was beginning. The enemy north of the Rufiji was found to have evacuated his position at Mkalins on the night of the 8th-9th, and was reported to be retiring toward Kissesegese and our forces were moving in pursuit. On Jan. 10 Colonel Burne occupied Kibata. In the Kibata area troops of the first division advanced both north and west to keep in touch with the retreating enemy, and occupied Mwengi and Ngarambi respectively.

The situation was now clearing up. The enemy detachments north of the Rufiji at Kissesegese and Mkalins were falling back south, followed by our patrols, and several companies were stated already to have crossed the river about 15 miles west of Utete. Kissesegese was occupied on the 17th by Colonel Burne, who immediately marched on to Koge. The withdrawal of the enemy from the Kitchi and Matumbi mountains north of Kibata continued.

Our troops reached Mohoro on the south Rufiji delta on Jan. 16, and found a 4.1 inch naval gun abandoned by the enemy some distance south of it. While the situation north of the Rufiji and eastwards towards the delta was thus rapidly clearing up, it still remained uncertain whether the enemy would attempt to make a stand at Utete and elsewhere south of the Rufiji, and so afford us an opportunity to cut off his retreat, or whether he would move south without loss of time. This uncertainty still remained when I relinquished the command on Jan. 20. The gap between the most westerly troops of the first division at and north of Ngarambi and Beves' Brigade at Mkalins was still too wide to prevent such a re-treat to the south, and in order to close or contract it, General Cunliffe's Nigerian Brigade was ordered to move forward from Mkalins to Luhembo on Jan. 17, at the same time that the forces of Sheppard and Beves were to clear the enemy from the south of the Rufiji at Kibambwe. These orders were successfully carried out, the south bank of the river, as well as Mkalins and Luhembo, being occupied on Jan. 18, and thereafter Cunliffe's Brigade followed the retreating enemy towards the southeast. Such was the situation on Jan. 20 when I handed over the command to General Hoskins and sailed from Dar-es-Salaam.

MUNITION WORKERS ORDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The Ministry of Munitions directs attention to the fact that:

(1) Aliens in the United Kingdom may not take up or be engaged for work connected with the production of munitions except through a Board of Trade Employment Exchange; (2) It is an offense for an alien to take up such work, or for a firm to employ on such work aliens to whom the Ministry has not granted a permit to work on munitions. These regulations apply not only to controlled establishments, but to all firms engaged on the production of munitions of war under the Munitions of War Acts 1915 and 1916.

In this connection it must be understood that this regulation applies to all aliens working in munitions factories, whether these work as ordinary workmen or voluntary or week-end workers, and the attention of employers is called to the fact that they must satisfy themselves as regards voluntary or week-end workers that all such persons are either British subjects or have obtained from the Ministry of Munitions a permit to work on munitions. This restriction applies to all classes of volunteers, whether National Service volunteers, or volunteers whose employment is arranged for by a local agency.

NEW RUSSIAN RULE IS UPHELD

(Continued from page one)

portant—and this was recognized by the revolutionary leaders in Petrograd—was the intercommunication of reports on the progress of the revolution in the provinces. This well-organized publicity contributed to the uniformity and unanimity of the

addressed to the Provisional Government contained only three Russian words, meaning "Welcome, accept, await orders."

Resolutions, promising support, came from all classes of the population. All over Russia meetings were held in the peasant villages, and resolutions passed and dispatched to the new Government, welcoming it and expressing the hope "that it will completely triumphantly the work begun, and lead the country from the critical situation to which it was brought by the old Government, and that it will bring the war to a victorious conclusion."

The permanent council of the united nobility of Russia, the most conservative group of the population, issued its proclamation, in which it called on all the nobility of Russia to recognize the new authority and to cooperate in every way with it. The proclamation read: "Let each of us, in all our activities, contribute all our strength to the common task. Let the Russian nobility, in close union with all the Russian land, by its self-sacrificing and disinterested work help Russia emerge, strengthened and reformed, from the severe trial through which she is passing."

With only one or two exceptions, particularly that of Boris, all the members of the imperial family immediately recognized the new authority. It had been known in certain circles, but now it became generally known through published interviews, that the members of the imperial family had for many months been attempting to reach the Emperor and put before him the true facts of the situation. An interview with the Grand Duke Cyril, which was given the widest publicity, mentioned the details of these efforts. Therefore men like Cyril and the Grand Duke Nicholas were able to convince every one of their sincerity when they came over to the side of the revolution. In this same connection, it is remarkable that all the Russian newspaper reports show no spirit of vindictiveness with regard to the deposed Sovereign. Full accounts were given of the scene at Pskov, where the act of abdication was signed. The newspapers reported the subsequent movements of the deposed Sovereign up to the moment when he was brought to Tsarskoe Selo, to be held under arrest. In all these accounts one notes almost a feeling of regret that the country's leaders had been unable to break through the ring of disloyal advisers who had been deceiving the Emperor. There was, therefore, no evidence of bitterness toward him, but one rather of regretful sorrow. At none of the street demonstrations and in none of the resolutions passed was any mention made of the Sovereign, except general expression of joy that he had been set aside. The announcement of the abolition of the extreme penalty, which came in the very first days after the revolution, set at rest the thoughts of the more conservative, who might have feared some kind of public vengeance.

The Russian Church under the old regime was so organized that the administration of the church was concentrated in the hands of a small group. One found here in the organization of the church a very close parallel with the bureaucratic system in the civil administration. For years there had been a "constitutional" movement in the church by which the real leaders of the church were trying to get control of the administration of ecclesiastical affairs. The revolution released all these forces that had been working within the church. Many bishops who had been able to retain the confidence of the communities came out with public statements, in which they appealed, in the name of the church, for support of the new Provisional Government.

One bishop emphasized particularly that the abdication of the Sovereign released all from the oath of allegiance which they had taken. In the villages the parish clergy acted along the same lines. Many Americans have wondered how "loyalty to the Little Father" could be reconciled in the peasants' minds with the change. The abdication of the Sovereign, and particularly the widely spread explanations of this abdication by the clergy, solved the problem, if there was one; for the Emperor by his blind support of the worst elements in the country had become personally discredited even among the broader masses.

The new Provisional Government had, therefore, the support of all classes of the population. It set about, however, immediately to introduce reforms that would not only make possible the better organization of the country for victory, but would also appeal to the more democratic elements of the community. Without delay, reforms were introduced in the organization of the army. The reports of these reforms tended to cause apprehension in America. It was felt that some of them would destroy the necessary discipline that must be maintained in any military organization; but the measures had as their object to establish discipline on a more solid basis. Some of the reforms introduced may seem insignificant; but they had very important moral value. The word "soldier" was substituted for the humiliating expression "low rank" which was the official term. Officers were forbidden to use the familiar "thou" in speaking to soldiers, which had always indicated the social inferiority of the man addressed. Soldiers were given permission to smoke on the street, to enter restaurants and theaters and to use the front door, where before they had been obliged to use only the back entrance. I recall last summer a visit from a friend, an engineer, and a man of wealth, who wore the uniform of a simple soldier. He was a Jew, and had refused to use influence to get special privileges. He had, however, enlisted in the army as a simple soldier. We had to have our luncheon in the room, because he could not enter the main dining room of the hotel. Reports reached America that the soldiers were to elect their officers, and this report caused con-

cernation. In the reports which I have from the Russian newspapers it is only the mess sergeants who are to be elected, the idea being to free the officers of the burden of looking after this side of the work, and also to bring about more "consciousness" and a sense of responsibility among the soldiers. But in all reports with regard to the reforms introduced in the army it was emphasized that first of all military discipline must be maintained. Much was made of a report that soldiers no longer needed to salute officers. This referred only to soldiers off duty, walking on the streets. Formerly a soldier had to come to attention, face right and stand while any high officer passed. A soldier carrying a message might take twice the time to reach his destination because of this formal manner of saluting.

One of the first steps of the new government had to do with the workmen question. A Ministry of Labor

representing the new popular Government was drawn from all the buildings.

What has been described here represents the spirit of the revolution during the first month. Then there developed friction, in large measure as the result of German intrigue, introduced through some of the extreme radical elements. It was impossible for the Provisional Government to use measures of repression against these agitators, for the old régime had always simply suppressed, and the new order could not follow the same policy. So the agitation was allowed to run its course in full liberty, until it finally discredited itself. Unfortunately the foreign correspondents again gave us the fullest details on the activity of the disruptive forces. Every rumor that reached their ears—and Petrograd has always been a city of rumors—were put on the wires. The denial of the rumor that frequently came the very next day, was never given the same attention in the printing of the cables. Had the correspondents seen the constructive organizing work that was going on all through the country, they would have prepared us better for the solution of the crisis that came in due course of time, and very quickly. For while the irresponsible minority in Petrograd was "ranting" and trying to stir up trouble, the workmen of Moscow were taking another line, and the peasants were electing delegates to the Peasant Congress, which has just opened. Through this congress the peasantry of Russia will first formulate more definitely its views, and then will complete the organization of its forces.

Again to illustrate the spirit of the revolution that clearly has escaped us, as evidenced by our skepticism with regard to the permanency of the new order in Russia, let me mention two facts, simple but significant, which were perhaps mentioned, but not emphasized in the reports of what was going on in Russia. The Minister of War from October, 1915, to June, 1916, General Shuvayev, enjoyed the confidence of the public, and cooperated with public workers, such as Guchkov and Lvov. He had been dismissed, so the report had it, because he cooperated with these men. He immediately offered his services to the new Government, and was given a place on the Committee of National Defense. His experience was thus available, and was of great value to the new leaders. Katherine Breshkovskaya, the "grandmother" of the Russian Revolution, the most loved and most remarkable of the revolutionary leaders of previous periods, returned from exile amid rejoicing and ovations. This was described to us. But did we have her appeal to the soldiers, which she sent down to the front? She told the soldiers that they must now defeat the other enemy of Russia, the foreign enemy. This was her first thought and her first thought in the minds of all Russians, with the exception of the small group of irresponsible doctrinaires, who have, some deliberately, intruded in the interests of the enemy. And our own intruders here in America—for we still have them with us—assisted them by trying either to discredit the Russian Revolution in the eyes of Americans or to make Americans pessimistic as to its success.

One account of a small incident that took place during the days of revolution gives a clear picture of the spirit that prevailed in Russia during the historic days. In one of the "slum" districts of Petrograd, policemen in civilian dress tried to stir up trouble among the people by offering to tell them where they could secure vodka. One of the "outcasts" listened to the proposal, then gathered a group of his friends, seized the agents and took them off to the Duma, where they turned them over to the guard at the door, saying: "Here is our gift to the new Government. Believe us when we say that we shall not cause any disorder in these days of the great revolution. Even we drunkards understand what is going on. Perhaps, if all this had happened 20 years ago many of us would not have had to appear before you in rags and physically ruined. Perhaps we would have been among those elected to the Workmen Council." The men were invited to come into the Duma, but refused, saying, "No, we will go back and watch our districts, because perhaps while we are away some of those that have a weakness for alcohol might do something." And in actual fact, in this district of Petrograd, where in ordinary times it is unsafe to go at night, absolute order prevailed. The red flag,

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—Commercial enterprise has been awakened in Italy by the conditions brought about by the war, and efforts are being made to render the country more self-supporting in the way of manufactures and to open up fresh markets for its export trade. In order to promote commercial intercourse between Italy and France a society, the Unione Industriale Italo-Francese, has been formed by a group of French and Italian manufacturers for the purpose of studying, developing and participating in financial, commercial and industrial operations calculated to further the utilization of the natural resources of the two countries for the benefit of international trade. The headquarters of the new society are in Rome. It has been constituted with a capital of 10,000,000 lire and a board of 18 members, half the number being French and half Italian.

SHIPBUILDING IN UNITED KINGDOM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—It is announced by the shipping controller that the output of steamers during the six months ended in December, 1916, was less than the estimate of the former president of the Board of Trade. On the other hand, the estimated output for March was exceeded, being equal to a rate of over a million tons a year. No ship exceeding 14,000 tons was ordered. Major Chapelle being adopted of building seven ships of 2000 tons each, in preference to one vessel of 14,000 tons.

It is intimated that Lord Beresford intends to ask the Government if further information can be given in respect of enemy submarines; whether the building of standardized merchant ships is proceeding satisfactorily, and how soon these vessels are likely to be ready for service; whether the new standardized merchant ships building as cargo boats are being paid for by the Government or by ship-owners; whether, in the weekly returns of arrivals and sailings, coastwise vessels are included; whether the number of hospital ships and food supply ships, British, allied, and neutral, attacked or sunk by enemy submarines since the beginning of the war, can be stated; whether the difficulties of loading and unloading ships in harbor have been overcome; whether the difficulties at railheads have been overcome; whether the shipbuilding yards have turned out the number of torpedo boat destroyers according to expectations; whether the Government is satisfied with the rate of progress made with regard to arming merchant ships; and whether the increased freights and special insurance facilities offered to neutral shipping are answering expectations.

COMMERCE IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ROME, Italy—Commercial enterprise has been awakened in Italy by the conditions brought about by the war, and efforts are being made to render the country more self-supporting in the way of manufactures and to open up fresh markets for its export trade. In order to promote commercial intercourse between Italy and France a society, the Unione Industriale Italo-Francese, has been formed by a group of French and Italian manufacturers for the purpose of studying, developing and participating in financial, commercial and industrial operations calculated to further the utilization of the natural resources of the two countries for the benefit of international trade. The headquarters of the new society are in Rome. It has been constituted with a capital of 10,000,000 lire and a board of 18 members, half the number being French and half Italian.

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TAYLOR

SOME MEANINGS OF SPAIN'S CRISIS

Issue With Regard to the War Placed Squarely Before the Country by the Resignation of Count de Romanones

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—The meaning of the recent governmental crisis, though it may well be said to be a continual crisis, and the change of ministry, does not lie upon the surface. Spain, in general, just begins to realize apprehensively that for the next few weeks she will be passing through, perhaps, the greatest and most fatal ordeal of her long and momentous history, beginning with the sharpest possible test of conscience and moral strength. She is, at this moment, undergoing the test, the issue having been directly placed before her by her best well-wisher, the Count de Romanones. She cannot evade the question any longer, as she has been disposed to do. Her favorite policy of *laissez-faire* will not, as she had hoped, carry her through the greatest world upheaval that has ever been known. To the average person abroad, taking the average casual interest in Spain, the recent substitution of the Romanones ministry by a Cabinet conducted by Señor García Prieto is just one of the fluctuations in politics to which Spain is almost more addicted than any country in the world. It may also have been taken to indicate that neither the people nor many of their leaders liked the suspected inclination of the Count de Romanones toward carrying protest against Germany for the latter's outrages upon Spanish shipping and the plots engendered within the territory of Spain—proven to have German official approval and assistance—to such a point that Spain's neutrality might become impossible and she would be obliged to take some part in the war.

It is assumed that Spain wishes to keep clear of the mammoth imbroglio, and many do not see why she should not do so. She is tucked away in a corner of Europe, is in a somewhat difficult state internally, has had some unfortunate wars in recent times, and is even now engaged with a very difficult business in Morocco, and has had high hopes of establishing a new era of material prosperity and moral advance for herself. In some considerable measure she has proclaimed her sympathy with the Entente, she has, through her King, done splendid work for the cause of humanity since the war has been in progress, and, as one nation after another has found it necessary to sever diplomatic relations with others, Spain has undertaken the responsibilities, until now, she is a kind of universal ambassador, representing all the states who are engaged in war, and as such doing work of importance that is highly appreciated. She has had great hopes also, following upon her efforts in the cause of humanity, her strict neutrality, and her situation and influence, that the peace conference will be held in Madrid and thus give an advertisement to the country and enhance its prestige in a most welcome manner. All this must collapse if she enters the war, and many new difficulties must arise, placing the nation to the fiercest possible test. Many will agree, therefore, with the very large proportion of Spaniards who say that they do not see why Spain should enter the war, that she is best out of it, and that it will be sufficient if after the war she participates to the full in the allied program, whatever it may be, as she is quite prepared to do.

The Clerical Party, the Carlists (but not their leader), a certain portion of the military party, the more reactionary section of the aristocracy and of the Conservatives, being mostly Germanophil, have been for neutrality at any cost whatever and might have been for association with the Central Powers, if that had been physically possible, as it is not. In these and other cases the most intense German propaganda, conducted with amazing daring, with great efficiency and at enormous expense has been a prime influence. All that is good and enlightened in the new Spain, including the best of the Liberal Party, and the same of the Conservatives, have been for neutrality, sympathetic to the Allies, and many of them willing to go a point further on provocation. The Republican Party, led by Señor Leroux, has openly declared itself for intervention, ever since the war began; the influential and conscientious Reformists, the cream of what were once the moderate Republicans, have nearly gone so far as that, and Don Melquiades Alvarez, their leader, has been continually active in preaching the cause of the Entente and the sympathy of Spain with their case. He and others under the stress of authority have reluctantly admitted the necessity of Spanish neutrality. Almost to a man the intellectuals are with the Entente and have offered to England and France the most glowing testimonials of admiration. Positively there are only one or two writers of any quality in Spain who are not heart and soul with the Entente and who do not urge the absolute necessity of Spain's association in some measure with these countries. The commercial world, seeing gold coming into Spain as it had never done before and the country becoming rich, was strongly disposed to keep out of war entanglements, if possible, but the German submarine policy and other affairs have aggravated it beyond words, and, for all the semi-official assurances, it begins to doubt now whether after the war, the Entente, presumably being victorious, Spain

will have such favorable commercial prospects as is said, while the utmost commercial intimacy with England and France is absolutely necessary for her existence.

As a man of the highest authority in the commercial world puts it at this moment, simply, but with enormous significance, "Spain is now being noticed." That is the case absolutely; it is the cause of the crisis, and of Spain's sudden realization of the stress of her circumstances. The commercial world, therefore, bends toward the Entente now. As to the throne, it is constitutional and correct, and in general conduct has been irreproachable since the war began. But nobody has any doubt as to where Don Alfonso's sympathies lie, and it is not by any means only because of his association by marriage with England. At the very outset of the war he gave an assurance to France of his friendship and that she might with every confidence withdraw all troops from the Pyrenees frontier—which was some considerable relief to France. For the good of his country the King has held closely to the idea of maintaining neutrality, but he made a speech to his soldiers the other day in which it was clear that his confidence in this policy is now shaken. As is well known, there are strong Austrian influences at court, but it is most important to bear in mind that Spain had a moral right to the possession of Tangier. But as the war developed he came to take the view that neutrality, benevolent toward the Entente, was the best thing, and when the Dato Government fell he took office on that understanding, receiving from Señor Dato the same support that he had given him. Then immediately he sent to Paris as Ambassador the Marques del Muni, who was more acceptable to France than any other man, replacing the Marques de Vaierra, and to Portugal he sent in course the Señor Lopez Munoz, who was equally the warm and most acceptable friend of the sister state. It was a virtual condition that he should continue the policy of neutrality to which, by this time, he had become reconciled, believing the needs of the country demanded it. Germany at that time was only mildly provocative.

Soon after taking office he appealed to the country in a general election, and again it was on the basis of neutrality. It is important to remember now this fact, which appears to be overlooked in foreign comments, for it explains why the count, having changed his mind about the advantages of absolute neutrality in existing circumstances, could not strike out on a new policy, but had to resign. He was pledged. He resigned to gain freedom so that if he returned to power it would be without the fetters of a pledge to neutrality. In recent weeks he has quite convinced himself that Spain is making a mistake in her neutrality policy. He sees now that a fierce light begins to beat on her, and the world is asking her where she stands. Hitherto she has been almost overlooked. He has given neutrality every opportunity to serve the country. When he first formed his last Government he deliberately included in it certain politicians of quite notorious German sympathies, in order that every side might be well represented in his Cabinet. There is reason to believe that the private Government reports from foreign capitals indicate that the prestige of Spain is not rising as the result of recent events. Tradition, honor and dignity are words that begin to have a threatening meaning. Spain alone among the Latin countries of Europe is outside the struggle for freedom.

Above all, the Count de Romanones has been profoundly impressed by the moral and material dangers of a certain isolation, even from her own kindred in the South American states, if the latter enter the war and Spain still insists on neutrality. His dream of a new and close intimacy for the good and glory of the race between the mother and daughter states would be shattered. In sum, he has come to believe that if Spain does not reach out toward the Entente she will have to suffer for it after peace, and the great new Spain that is hoped for will not be realized. On the other hand, if Spain does her duty now, nothing in the way of moral and material aggrandizement is impossible to her, and in a few years she may accomplish what would otherwise have taken centuries. A large proportion of the people cannot or will not see these things. They hold on fervently to peace. Some of his colleagues and the leaders of other parties agree with the count's policy, but they ask what is the use as the people certainly would not agree. Don Antonio Maura and others declare that if Spain abandoned neutrality there would at once be revolution. Cambo, the Catalan chief, says the same. The Count de Romanones is not without better faith in the people, and he has gone out of office to see and think and wait. At the moment he is stronger and more respected in every circle in Spain than ever before, and is the country's only real leader, a strong man, an idealist, and ready for sacrifice.

The Count has, in the past, explained to him in fervent language how the Cuban war was probably a blessing in disguise, how Spain is now awakening to a new life, how her mercantile, agricultural and all other resources are being vivified as never before, and how, with more intimate association with England and France, which was one of the cardinal points of his policy long before the war, the country that once placed it at the head of nations, may rise to great heights again. This is his main ideal; along with it there is the other that Spain may and should gain by a closer approximation to her powerful daughter states in South America. During his two periods of office he has done everything possible to further this latter scheme. In practically every ideal, view, and fundamental rule of policy he has had the earnest sympathy of the King of whom he is a close friend. At this moment it is important to know that he has also the support and the great esteem of the best men in the Liberal party. They recognize his strength, and they believe in his ideals and policy, but in some cases they fear that he risks too much, that the people will not follow, and that it might be better to continue temporizing.

The new order also enacts that cargo space on any British ship registered in Canada may be requisitioned in whole or in part for any purpose whatsoever. The above order supersedes two previous ones, passed in November, 1916, and March last, respectively. This new conception of law, this

FRANCE PRAISES BRAZIL'S STAND

Government at Paris Pays Tribute to Attitude of South American Republic in War—Captain Peixe Honored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The banquet organized by M. Charles Humber in honor of Captain Peixe of the Parana, the Brazilian ship which was torpedoed by a German submarine, was made an occasion by the French Government for doing special honor to Brazil for the firm attitude which she has adopted towards the war. The banquet was attended by M. Denys Cochon, Minister of Blockade, M. Dalmatier, Minister of Fine Arts, and representatives of the Ville de Paris. South America was fully represented: Argentina by M. Fligueras, Uruguay by his Consul-General M. Lopez Lomba, Chile by M. Carlos-Silva Vildosola, Costa Rica by M. E. Martin, the Republic of San Salvador by M. Matheu, Guatemala by M. Lardizabal, Venezuela by M. Carlos Villanueva, Ecuador by M. Sotomayor, Cuba by M. Manuel Tejedor, and the Dominican Republic by M. Deschamps, Consul-General. Brazil was represented by the Brazilian Minister, M. Magalhaes and MM. Pacheco, Clark, F. de Souza-Dantas, Lopes, Villares Fragoso and L. Barbosa. Besides the actual Government representatives, a number of distinguished Frenchmen were present, including Admiral Bégin, M. Henry Bégin, Admiral Buchard, M. Henri Paté and M. Henri-Robert, the head of the Paris bar. Messages were sent by M. Charles Humber, M. Antonin Dubost, M. Paul Deschanel, M. Clemenceau and many other prominent men, expressing admiration of Brazil and her gallant captain, and regret that force of circumstance prevented their presence at the banquet.

A few words of welcome by M. Georges Prade, on behalf of M. Charles Humber and Le Journal, were followed by a speech by Captain Peixe in which he disclaimed all right to be regarded as anything but a "simple Brazilian sailor." Brazil, he said, has officially declared that it does not recognize the legality of this notorious submarine blockade, since it is nothing more than a crime against the rights of nations and of humanity. It was, therefore, our duty, as Brazilian sailors, to prove that we were not going to submit to this act of violence, this manifestation of force, which is not even force, since it prefers to attack ships which cannot defend themselves. The journey of the Parana through the blockaded zone was, therefore, simply an affirmation by Brazil of her intention to continue enjoying a right conferred upon her by international law. M. de Magalhaes, the Brazilian Minister, in the course of his speech declared that the events of the European War had taught the world the unwisdom of those who had neglected to take adequate measures to safeguard the interests of the State and insure the tranquillity of peoples, their rights and their share of collaboration in the work of civilization. The principal aim of this great war must, therefore, be to oppose such "guarantees to the spirit of conquest and enslavement." Against a war which aimed at the rights of nations, the universal conscience proclaimed it a holy duty to save the rights of man. With such an ideal the society of nations was possible and must triumph. M. de Magalhaes was followed by M. Denys Cochon, the Minister of Blockade, who, after recounting the torpedoing of the Parana spoke of the effect of this incident on the Brazilian people. To Brazil, he said, the cause of the Allies appeared in its true light, and it was because it was a fight for an idea that the Brazilians wanted to join their ranks. He, therefore, sent by Captain Peixe and the representatives of Brazil an expression of the gratitude of France for their brotherly help and support.

The speech of the evening was undoubtedly that of M. Carlos Silva Villosola, the most representative member of the Chilean colony in Paris, former editor of the Mercurio of Santiago, Chile. He spoke thus: Gentlemen, if it were possible still to make use of chivalrous terms in speaking of this war, since one of the belligerents has so degraded, I would wish to bow to the action of this first of the Latin-American knights to step into the arena to reply to Germany's challenge to the world. But it would perhaps be more correct to say that Brazil is the first neighbor, in that quarter of the globe known as Latin America, who has heard the tocsin calling the peoples to the defense of their patrimony. When Belgium was invaded, when her populations were reduced to slavery, when the submarine war began, the unbelievers cried: "International right is shipwrecked!" But we know that all that was lost was that old selfish idea of right which counseled each nation only to consider its material and immediate interests, and that now, in its place, has already arisen that other generous, humane conception of those moral interests which are common to all nations, and for the victory of which common sacrifices are needed. Under this fresh conception of what law means, the word neutrality loses its selfish meaning, and can no longer be applied to conflicts which endanger the foundations of civilized life. One has no longer the right to remain neutral between the nations which break treaties and those that respect them, between those who disregard humanitarian conventions and those who uphold them, those who deprive weak nations of their freedom, and those who protect them, those who devastate systematically and those who have become allies in order to stop and disarm the criminal.

The big milling interests have been spurred by economic conditions to adopt the EDUCATOR idea. A Washington dispatch says they will aid in saving foodstuffs by milling only whole wheat flour. Your Grocer Sells Them Johnson Educator Food Co. Educator Building, Boston.

good news for the world, has been sealed with the sacrifices made by the French and British democracies who have given inspiration to the Russian democracy and have found their gospel in President Wilson's historic message, and in Brazil their first Latin American disciple. What a magnificent example for her American sisters, for us Chileans, united to the Brazilians by the bond of a friendship almost a century old. We know the serene idealism of the Brazilian thought, we know her enthusiasm for justice and her readiness to sacrifice herself for it. We knew long ago that among the Brazilian sailors there were men who

would do what the valiant captain of the Parana has done; accomplish a duty without measuring the consequences. It is because of our regard and affection for Brazil and because we have such a tradition that I cannot conceive of our two countries being separated in these tragic days, and I see the moment approaching when Chile will also recognize that neutrality is no longer possible when one has a consciousness of the duties and destinies of the American peoples.

Gentlemen, I see at this table men

from far countries, and witness the

land of France gloriously defended by

soldiers of all races, I am filled with a triumphant conviction and, I say with the poet: "Une immense espérance a parcouru la terre!" (A great hope has

spread over the world.)

good action on the part of the executive authority. And in this period, if

your argument holds good, we should

surely expect to find a steady diminu-

tion in the numbers of presses, news-

papers and periodicals, but what are

the facts? The presses have increased

from 2736 in 1909-10 to 3237 in 1915-16;

the newspapers from 726 to 857, and

the periodicals from 829 to 2927."

Continuing, Lord Chelmsford said:

"If you say the danger has passed

away, I cannot agree with you. So

long as there are papers in India, as

there still are, that in pursuit of their

own ends . . . play upon the weak-

nesses of impressionable boys and

encourage the lack of discipline and

respect for all authority that has

done so much to swell the ranks of

secret revolution; so long as it is

considered legitimate to stir up

hatred and contempt, in order to fos-

ter discontent—I feel that any relax-

ation of the existing law would be

followed, as surely as night follows

day, by a gradual increase of viru-

lence until we should come back to the

conditions that prevailed before the

passing of the act."

Gentlemen, said His Excellency in

conclusion, I can assure you that

nothing gives me greater pain than

having to reply to you as I have done.

It would have been a great pleasure

to have been able to meet you and

to have announced the removal from

the statute book of a measure which

cannot but be regarded as a slur upon

the good name of the press. For my-

self I recognize the importance of

constructive criticism of the Govern-

ment, and I always value the help

which I get from such criticism. It

is always by my orders put before

me, and I can assure you that I har-

bor no feeling of resentment in re-

spect of it. Now, this being so, can-

not your association take the matter

into your own hands? You, I am sure,

deplore the extravagant statements

which I have read, and you must

acknowledge the mischief which they

work. I look forward to the day when

the Government will have no need to

use such measures, for the press it-

self will have

overcome the matter into its own hands.

I beg of you to think

that the matter over, and see whether you,

yourselves, cannot hasten that day.

The European newspapers cordially

approve of Lord Chelmsford's re-

marks, adding that the Press Act is

not felt by honest and loyal papers.

The Indian press, on the contrary,

finds the speech "minatory" and dis-

approving.

MILK DELIVERY CALLED SLACK

Sterling Producer Calls Attention to the Need of Greater Efficiency and Says New Grading Law May Open the Way

Milk experts say that with the operation of the new Massachusetts Grading Bill, which goes into effect on June 15, a chance is offered for the application of a practical efficiency system to the business of transferring milk from the producer to the consumer, which would considerably advance the price to the former, and add little if any to the consumer. Unless such an efficiency system is applied, experts believe that 15-cent and even 20-cent milk will obtain in the large Massachusetts cities within the next six months.

"There is too much slack in the milk business," said James F. Pratt of Sterling, Mass., who is a large producer of high-grade milk, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"Of course the producer has not been getting enough for his milk, especially with the great increase in the cost of grain, but this end of the business can be readily adjusted, and the decision of the Interstate Commerce Commission in abolishing the system of leased cars has benefited the farmer, especially in Massachusetts."

What the milk business in the cities needs is coordination, or as I have said, the taking up of the slack. I understand that in some streets in Boston more than fifteen milk wagons make deliveries every morning.

Each one of these teams leaves a quart or two of milk here and there, and then goes on to another street. In the suburban wards of Boston there are even more milk teams, for out in those districts a considerable portion of the milk is delivered by small producers, the trade of the large contractors being confined to supplying local milk stations, bakeries, grocery stores and retail creameries.

"Under the operation of the new Massachusetts law, all milk produced in the Bay State must come up to a certain standard, so that the consumer knows just what he is getting. For that reason it should make no difference to the consumer as to the source of his supply, for the Massachusetts produced milk will be all the same. The same would apply to milk produced outside the State provided it was labeled or graded."

If an efficiency system could be applied to Boston, we would have the city divided into sections or zones with each dealer looking after a certain number of consumers, or having a proportionate share of the milk trade of the city. It is my opinion that if such a zone system were applied in Boston, a reduction of two or three cents a quart could be made in the price of delivered milk. This would more than offset any advance which the farmer may make in the price of his commodity during the coming year.

"I am one of the farmers who is engaged in producing a high-grade milk for the Boston district, and for the past few months I have been receiving 16 cents a quart for milk delivered in sealed glass jars. There are about a score of these farmers within a radius of 50 miles of Boston, all engaged in supplying a particular trade. As a rule, our customers do not ask the price of the commodity. It is wholly a question with them of quality, and the higher that quality, the higher the price."

"Some of these specialized milk producers are receiving 20 cents a quart for delivered milk. We are on the same basis as dealers in spring water. There is plenty of city water for everyone, but our customers want a particular line. In fact I would not be surprised if the delivery of milk might be sometime in the future be made through pipe lines."

"The present system of milk distribution is too expensive and in these days of economies it certainly seems as if some kind of a system to lessen this overhead cost might be devised."

Milk Producers Meet

Method for Improving Distribution of the Product Discussed

Members of the executive committee of the New England Milk Producers Association gathered in Boston today to discuss plans for reducing the transportation charges and improving the methods of handling milk from the producer to the dealer in the large cities. The executive committee consists of a representative from each of the New England states, one from New York, and the president and secretary of the association.

It has been pointed out that considerable saving could be made in expense and efficiency in methods of handling milk if the farmers could be shown different plans for shipment of milk. For many years milk has been shipped to the large cities in 8½ quart cans, which take up comparatively more space than the more modern 4-quart containers. It is also planned to show the farmers that it would be possible to make milk collection over free rural delivery routes by one team rather than having several teams load milk for transportation to the railroad stations.

Members of the association believe that arrangements can be made with the railroads for a modification in present freight rates by the adoption of a more efficient system of handling the milk both at the point of shipment and at the delivery stations in the large cities.

The present methods of making long hauls of milk around different distributing points are also to be discussed. One instance of this is the

present practice of shipping Maine milk to Providence, a distance of 200 miles, with plenty of milk in eastern Connecticut less than 40 miles from the Providence district. It is expected that similar conditions will be found upon investigation by the committee in other large milk-consuming districts in New England.

Members of the committee think that with a thorough investigation of the different systems an increased price for milk can be obtained by the farmer at a lower advance to the consumer than has been expected in the light of the increasing cost of feed and labor.

Farmers Urged to Keep Cows
The Dairy Bureau of the Massachusetts State Board of Agriculture sent out circulars today to dairymen in the State urging them not to sell any part of their herds as the price of milk is expected to increase and the price of cows is also increasing. The farmers were urged to raise crops in succession, to be fed green in the summer time, and to raise more corn, legumes, and roots for winter consumption, in order that they might not be compelled to pay high prices for grain from other states.

The Dairy Bureau declared that milk at 15 cents a quart is one of the cheapest forms of animal food. It is also sending statements to consumers urging the use of more skimmed milk, especially in cooking. Comparing the cost of milk, fresh eggs and beef the bureau claims that milk at 12 to 15 cents a quart is a cheap form of food.

COMMERCE BOARD WINS IN SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—After passing the Pomerene bill giving the Interstate Commerce Commission plenary powers to make railroads utilize freight cars to their fullest capacity, to obtain maximum service from present equipment, the Senate this afternoon passed the Robinson bill to enlarge the commission from seven to nine members.

The Pomerene bill is a substitute for the Echel bill passed by the House, and the two measures have now gone to conference for compromising details.

The Robinson bill now goes to the House. The two new commissioners for which it provides would be appointed by the President, with consent of the Senate, and would receive a salary of \$10,000 a year. An attempt to increase the salary of the secretary of the commission from \$5,000 to \$7,500 failed.

An amendment offered by Senator Smith of Georgia was adopted, 51-23.

In effect it prevents any increase of rates going into effect until approved definitely by the commission. At present the burden of controversy rests upon the shippers.

A long contest over increasing membership of the Interstate Commerce Commission has been waged in Congress. The issue was evaded in the last session but promptly settled in the "war Congress." It is declared that the work of the commission has so largely increased as to make it impossible for seven men to conduct it satisfactorily.

CONSUMERS LEAGUE MAKES DRY PLEA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A resolution recommending that Congress prohibit the use of grain for drinks, both hard and soft, during the war, was presented to that body today from the National Consumers' League, with headquarters here.

Should this action be taken it would hit soda fountains and manufacturers of coffee substitutes and other soft drinks as well as liquor dealers. The resolution argues that poor children now giving up part of their school time to work on farms and increased production do not know whether the grain they help grow is used to feed Europe and America or to make liquor.

LUMBER MILL UNITS FOR GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—W. R. Brown, chairman of the Massachusetts Public Safety Committee's subcommittee on mill units for England, is due here Wednesday to complete plans for sending 10 lumber units across the Atlantic. There will be 10 portable sawmill units, 360 men and 120 horses in the shipment which will be ready to leave an American port in 10 days.

PRIVATE SCHOOLS COMBINE
Noble & Greenough and Volkmar, two private schools, are to be combined under the name of the former, according to an announcement today by R. M. Saltonstall, president of the trustees of Noble's, and by Principal George W. Noble. Mr. Saltonstall also declared that for the next school year George F. Flisk, now secretary of the school, will be assistant principal and in active charge of the consolidated schools. A. T. Dudley, the present assistant principal, will be away on leave of absence. The consolidation will go into effect in the fall.

HEARING TO BE HELD ON CAPE COD CANAL
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, Massachusetts Waterways Commission and Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange are to appear before the Senate Commerce Committee next Monday at a hearing on Senator Weeks' bill providing for Federal ownership of the Cape Cod Canal. Federal purchase is urged chiefly for strategic purposes.

REDUCED RATES ON TELEPHONES

Special Charges to Y. M. C. A., Ministers, Charitable Organizations and State and City Officials Basis of Inquiry

Reduced telephone rates for Y. M. C. A.'s, for ministers, for charitable organizations and State and City Officials Basis of Inquiry

INCOME TAX FOR STATE OPPOSED

City and town counsel from all over Massachusetts appeared before the legislative Committee on Taxation today to oppose Governor McCall's recommendation that the State shall retain a portion of the income tax collections made this year. John A. Sullivan, corporation counsel for Boston, denounced the Governor's proposal as breach of faith, declaring that unless the cities and towns had been promised in the bill enacted last year that they would not lose, as they then feared they would, the law never could have found its way to the statute books.

Senator Gifford of the Cape gave the hearing a turn away from the recommendation and made it appear wholly political, when he accused Mr. Sullivan of not wishing the change made because it would prevent the Republican Party from keeping down the State tax.

"Is that the reason the bill is here?" asked Mr. Sullivan, but thereafter practically every speaker devoted a portion of his time to discussing the political aspect of the whole matter.

Henry F. Long, secretary to Governor McCall, appeared for his excellency and told the Governor's reasons for making the recommendation. He alluded to the extraordinary expenses incident to the war and the necessity of the State raising more revenue.

This must be done, he said, either through an increase in the state tax and the discovery of some new method of raising the money. All things considered, he went on, it was believed the method proposed in the Governor's message offered one that would entail no hardship on anybody, since the money already has been collected and was available immediately.

Mr. Sullivan followed Secretary Long and said that he, representing the City of Boston, opposed not only the precise plan offered, but also opposed the principle involved.

He related that last year the support of the city was won to the income tax bill on the explicit promise of the Commonwealth, through a section in the law, that the communities would not lose.

"We did not regard that as a scrap of paper," he said, "but a solemn treaty."

CORPORATION TAX BILL IS ADVANCED

On the ground that the question should await action on the part of the Constitutional Convention Mr. Morrill of Haverhill, in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, today objected to the order for a joint special committee to investigate the working of the laws for the taxation of corporations.

"In regards to churches," continued Mr. McDavid, "we give only to struggling churches."

"If that is the rule," questioned Mr. Macleod, "how about the First Parish in Cambridge, which is on your list? It is one of the richest churches in Cambridge."

"That low rate," replied Mr. McDavid, "has been in effect since 1911, before the inauguration of the Public Service Commission's rule. Since 1913 the company has been more strict."

Then the attorneys for the telephone company explained that no reductions are given on toll service and that reduced rates are given only to about six clergymen. Where churches have applied for reductions the telephones have been placed in the pastor's home at request. The Massachusetts General Hospital receives a yearly flat rate reduction of \$50 and the Boston City Hospital receives none. The Hebrew Loan Association, which lends to poor people, had its application for reduced rates denied.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts receives a "liberal" reduction, the cities and towns in the Metropolitan District are favored with a 23 1/3 per cent reduced rate, and every small town receives one free telephone for every 2000 population.

"So that a city or town outside the Metropolitan District receives free telephone while those in the Metropolitan District simply receive a reduced rate?" asked Chairman Macleod.

"Yes, a city like Worcester receives about 75 free telephones, while Boston, Cambridge and Newton do not receive a single one," replied Mr. Jones. "But the 33 1/3 per cent reduction amounts to about the same and in many instances much more."

"On what theory do you give reduced rates to cities, towns and the State?" asked Chairman Macleod.

"Principally historical," replied Attorney Jones. "It grew from the early days and they have come to expect it."

"It was historical, too, for city and State to expect free passes on railroads," declared Chairman Macleod. "But those are gone."

The apparent inference that the commission might consider abolishing reduced rates on telephone service prompted Attorney Jones to remark that it is nothing peculiar to the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company to give reduced rates. "It exists all over the country, he said, and even in the case of the Federal Government."

"The most unfavorable impression that the commission receives," said Chairman Macleod in conclusion, "is the apparent difference in treatment of various organizations and institutions. The system of the company affords a certain amount of personal discrimination. It shows that the company can play favorites if it is disposed to do so."

Mr. McDavid replied saying that there was a question in his mind whether or not Y. M. C. A.'s came under the head of charitable institutions.

Replying to further questions about telephone for city officials he said that "there is no free service." The phones may be free to certain city officials, as in Boston, he said, "but the city pays for them and gets a 33 1/3 per cent reduction on its telephone bill."

POSTAL BANK DEPOSITS

The total postal savings deposits in the United States on May 1 were \$128,000,000. The net increase for April was \$2,500,000. Offices that showed a gain of more than \$50,000 were: New York, \$556,386; Detroit, \$251,481; Brooklyn, N. Y., \$175,176; Cleveland, \$72,148; Boston, \$66,555; and Newark, N. J., \$56,248. There are 136 offices having more than \$100,000 cash on deposit.

RELIEF OF \$4980 IS PAID

The city of Boston paid out \$4980 to dependents of members of the Massachusetts National Guard who have been called into service during the month of April, it was announced today. The relief was given at the rate of \$10 to \$40 per month, according to the nature of the case.

COAL SHIPMENTS TO BE POOLED

Chairman of Railway War Board Announces Action to Increase Existing Railway Facilities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The following is authorized by Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway system, and chairman of the war board of the American Railway Association: "As part of the efforts being made in all directions to increase the capacity of the existing railroad facilities of the country, that may better meet the present national emergency, arrangements have been made by shipper and railroads whereby all coal for shipment on the Great Lakes through Lake Erie ports will be 'pooled.' It is expected that this will effect such a saving in the time of freight cars that it will be practically equivalent to adding 52,000 cars to the available freight equipment of the railroads."

MANY STUDENTS IN AERONAUTICS ARRIVE AT TECH

Twenty-One of Expected Group of Twenty-Five Register and More Are Coming Weekly

Twenty-one of the expected 25 students in aeronautics registered at Tech yesterday, the institute being one of the six universities in the country with suitable equipment, selected by the Government for the work. Other similar groups are due to arrive each week until the whole number is 200.

The courses will extend over eight weeks, being given by a faculty of M. I. T. specialists, the civil members of which have recently visited the schools at Toronto for the latest ideas from the front.

These young men of the Cadet School of Military Aeronautics who are registered at Tech yesterday, the institute being one of the six universities in the country with suitable equipment, selected by the Government for the work. Other similar groups are due to arrive each week until the whole number is 200.

It is found that such butter can be made very readily in every home, and that a considerable saving can be effected over imported dairy butter, and also the quality is better than much of the imported butter, which is frequently in bad condition when it arrives.

Coconuts sell from 2 to 4 cents apiece in Trinidad; according to size, as retailed to the housekeeper. Many families have their own coconut palms growing about their houses, so that the coconuts cost them nothing.

CARGO OF BANANAS ARRIVE

A cargo of Costa Rican bananas reached Boston today and is being distributed among the commission dealers for the Memorial Day trade.

Some of the largest stems of bananas ever brought to Boston were included in the shipment, several of the bunches being more than eight feet tall with nearly 200 bananas on each stem. Nearly 6,000,000 bananas were included in the shipment. Some of the fruit will be shipped to points in the West and to Canada. In addition to the bananas there arrived from the tropics 165 boxes of oranges.

MEN WANTED IN CANAL ZONE

Large numbers of expert machinists, pipe fitters and laborers are wanted in the Canal Zone by the United States Government, according to a notice received at the local office of the United States free employment service today. Wages are to start when the accepted men sail from New York, and the positions are understood to be permanent. The pay averages about 65 to 70 cents per hour.

For Commandant Captain B. W. Mills, U. S. A., has been detailed and till his arrival Maj. E. T. Cole, U. S. A., professor of military science at Tech, has been appointed to take his place.

Mr. Lyman of Easthampton moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday referring to the next Legislature, as recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means, the bill to increase the salary of the chairman of the Board of Parole, saying that he had been called out when the matter was acted upon yesterday. Mr. Mills had only 5 years to 88 years. The order was then declared adopted, the vote having been almost unanimous by voice.

Reference to the next Legislature was reported by the joint Ways and Means Committee on the petition of Alfred D. Chandler that the Commonwealth and municipalities be authorized to exchange serial bonds for outstanding sinking fund bonds.

Mr. Lyman of Easthampton moved to reconsider the vote of yesterday referring to the next Legislature, as recommended by the Committee on Ways and Means, the bill to increase the salary of the chairman of the Board of Parole, saying that he had been called out when the matter was acted upon yesterday. Mr. Mills had only 5 years to 88 years. The order was then declared adopted, the vote having been almost unanimous by voice.

On the first call of the calendar the House ordered to a third reading the bill granting the consent of the Legislature to the purchase by the United States of Little Hog and Calf islands in Boston Harbor.

OFFER TO CUT SEED POTATOES

Mayor Curley today accepted the offer of the students of a Boston educational institution to cut 100 bushels of seed potatoes a day free of charge to the city. The city has 2400 bushels

PROCLAMATION
OF GOV. MC CALL

Massachusetts Chief Executive Calls Upon Officials to Provide for Registration of Men From 21 to 31 Years of Age

Governor McCall, in a proclamation issued yesterday afternoon, announces all male persons between the ages of 21 and 31 to register on June 5 for Federal service under the Selective Draft Act in accordance with the proclamation of President Wilson last Friday. The Governor calls upon all mayors and officers of penal institutions to make provision for this day. The text of the proclamation is as follows:

"Whereas the President of the United States acting under authority of an act of Congress, of May 18, 1917, entitled, 'An act to authorize the President to increase temporarily the military establishment of the United States,' was by proclamation of the same date called upon all males who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on or before the 5th day of June, 1917, to appear and register between the hours of 7 a. m. and 9 p. m. on said 5th day of June at the registration place in the precinct wherein they have their permanent homes, excepting only officers and enlisted men of the regular Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps and the National Guard and Naval Militia while in the service of the United States, and officers in the Officers Reserve Corps and enlisted men in the enlisted reserve corps while in active service; and

"Whereas the President has by rules and regulations promulgated on the same day called upon the governors of the several states and territories to supervise the execution of the registration and draft provided for by said act, and to appoint boards of registration in towns and in cities of less than 30,000 inhabitants within their respective territories:

"Now, therefore, I, Samuel W. McCall, Governor of the Commonwealth, do hereby proclaim that all appointments of boards of registration heretofore made by me in towns and in cities of less than 30,000 inhabitants are hereby ratified and confirmed.

"And I hereby bring to the attention of the mayors of the cities of 30,000 or more inhabitants that the duty rests upon them of appointing boards of registration in their respective cities.

"The executive officer of each board of registration in towns and in cities of less than 30,000 inhabitants is hereby directed to provide a suitable place for registration in each voting precinct within his jurisdiction.

"And the mayors of cities of 30,000 or more inhabitants are hereby called upon to provide a suitable place for registration in each voting precinct in their respective cities.

"And I do hereby notify the wardens, superintendents, jailers and other officers in charge of the State Prison, houses of correction, reformatory prisons and other penal institutions that they are charged with the registration on the day set for registration of the inmates of such institutions who are required to register.

"And I do hereby admonish all male persons, resident in Massachusetts, who shall have attained their twenty-first birthday and who shall not have attained their thirty-first birthday on the 5th of June, 1917, except as aforesaid, to appear on said day at the registration place in their respective precincts and there to register, in accordance with the proclamation of the President of May 18, 1917.

"Attention is called to the fact that section 5 of said act of Congress provides that any person who shall willfully fail or refuse to present himself for registration, or to submit thereto, as therein provided, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall thereupon be duly registered.

"And I hereby call upon all police officers within the Commonwealth to assist to the best of their ability the officers charged with the duty of conducting the registration and to report without delay to the proper registration boards the names of any persons known by them to have failed to register themselves when liable to do so.

This process of registration has been established by the National Congress as a means of securing the lists out of which are to be drawn the armies of the country in a great war. I deem it of the utmost importance that the registration in the Commonwealth shall be conducted in an orderly and efficient manner in order that our registration may be made as nearly complete as possible on the day fixed by the President's proclamation, to the end that Massachusetts may now as always heretofore be found in the front rank among the States in responding to the calls that are made by the Nation in its time of peril.

I therefore urge all the people of the Commonwealth to cooperate so far as they are able and assist the officers who have in charge the preparation of the registration lists.

"Given at the Executive Chamber at Boston this twenty-first day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and seventeen, and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and forty-first.

EDUCATION BOARD
AGENT HAS RESIGNED

Francis G. Wadsworth, agent of the State Board of Education in charge of elementary schools, resigned yesterday from that position to become educational secretary for Nassau and Suffolk counties of the Y. M. C. A.

of New York State. The resignation is to take effect July 1. His successor has not been appointed.

Mr. Wadsworth's work in connection with the State Board has been devoted largely to securing the cooperation of union superintendents and school committees throughout the Commonwealth. He developed the conferences of school committees and school superintendents, culminating in what are popularly known as the Harvard conferences and these are credited with having done a great deal in bringing about a cohesion in the educational program of the State. He is the author of a manual on school administration. He came to Boston from Maine where he was superintendent of schools in Winthrop and Hallowell.

PROGRAM ISSUED
FOR WILLISTON
SEMINARY WEEK

Celebration of Founding of Institution at Easthampton to Take Place in June

EASTHAMPTON, Mass.—Sir Herbert B. Ames of Montreal, Canada, and Stanley Hall, president of Clark University, both graduates of Williston Seminary, are to speak at the exercises commemorating the founding of the seminary in this town more than 75 years ago, to be held June 14 to June 18. In addition many other alumni who have attained prominent positions in business or professional life are expected to speak at the alumni dinner and other gatherings.

Many are expected to return during this period to see the changes which have been inaugurated at Williston during the past year and to consider plans for helping the "new" Williston. Since last year, when the Massachusetts Legislature enacted a bill permitting the seminary to hold additional residential and personal property to the value of \$1,000,000 "to be devoted exclusively to the purposes of education," officials of the school have been putting into execution plans which had been formed for the construction of new buildings including a new dormitory, laboratory, library, gymnasium and commons.

Events scheduled for the celebration start on the morning of June 14 with the Carew prize debate in the seminary chapel and in the afternoon of June 15 various class reunions with the opening of class headquarters for the week are scheduled. That night the Adelphi-Gamma Sigma prize speaking contest is to be held in Payson Church. Exercises honoring the founders and teachers of Williston Seminary will be held on the morning of June 16, when Mr. Hall will speak in Payson Church and a procession from the church to the Town Hall will be made. James R. Shefield '82 of New York will be toastmaster at the alumni dinner in the Town Hall that night.

In the afternoon of the same day a general meeting of the alumni will be held. Class dinners and other social events are scheduled for the evening. The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, pastor of the Madison Square Presbyterian Church in New York and a former Williston teacher, will give the baccalaureate sermon in Payson Church on June 17 and on the morning of June 18 the commencement exercises will be held in the same church, closing the celebration.

TRANSFER WITHOUT
A PERMIT CHARGED

NORTH ADAMS, Mass.—Despite the recent refusal of the Mayor and City Council of this city to grant any pony express permits, in accordance with the Massachusetts law, which becomes operative on June 2 prohibiting express concerns from delivering liquor in a no-license city or town, Amadee A. Vadanis, proprietor of an express between Hoosick, N. Y., and North Adams, is charged with bringing liquor to this city, and three test cases were brought against him in the District Court here yesterday, but were postponed one week at the request of the District Attorney.

Two of the cases allege illegal transportation of liquor into and in North Adams and the third claims a violation of the municipal ordinances relative to permits for express business.

Lawyers for the defense claim that while the cases are pending the constitutional rights of the defendant cannot be interfered with and this is taken to mean that Vadanis will try to deliver liquor in North Adams for at least one more week.

LEXINGTON HIGH SCHOOL

LEXINGTON, Mass.—Graduation exercises of the Lexington High School in the Town Hall on Wednesday evening, June 20, will be marked by simplicity. The chief feature of the evening will be an address by Dr. Lemuel Murlin, president of Boston University. Class day exercises will be held in the hall on the preceding afternoon, at which time a program will be presented by members of the class.

GIFT TO MORGAN MEMORIAL

An unnamed donor has given \$42,000 to the Morgan Memorial in Boston to raise the mortgage on the new industrial building of that organization on Corning Street, according to an announcement from the Rev. Edgar J. Helms of the institute, yesterday. It is understood that the same person has given other large gifts to the memorial, including \$55,000 which helped erect the new building.

EPISCOPALIANS CHOOSE NEGRO
SACRAMENTO, Cal.—The first Negro suffragan bishop in the United States was elected by the council of the Episcopal diocese of Arkansas at Hope, Ark., says the Union. He is Archdeacon K. A. Russell of Lawrenceville, Va.ISLAND SOUGHT
FOR GERMANS

Success Attending Care of Men at
Gallups Island Prompts U. S.
Government Officials to Take
Steps to Extend Plan

So successful have been the methods employed by the United States immigration officials in Boston in caring for the detained German officers and seamen at Gallups Island that the Federal Department of Labor is considering the selection of one large island for the accommodation of all the Germans removed from the German ships at the time of the declaration of a state of war with Germany. Two special agents of the department are expected in Boston this week, and it is probable that a suitable island will be found in Boston Harbor or New York Harbor.

Henry J. Skeffington, Commissioner of Immigration in Boston, returned from Washington today, where he was in conference with William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, and other high Government officials. So highly pleased were the Government officials with the method adopted for Gallups Island that Secretary Wilson personally commended Commissioner Skeffington and his staff for their work.

Commissioner Skeffington said today that the Department of Labor is seeking a suitable island where it will be possible to put into operation the system which is now in operation at Gallups Island for all the detained Germans. This new plan for caring for the men has superseded the formerly announced proposal of placing the German officers and seamen in a mountain camp in North Carolina.

With the exception of Boston, immigration stations throughout the country are crowded, especially so at Ellis Island and New Orleans. Secretary Wilson informed Commissioner Skeffington that the congestion in the immigration stations would soon be relieved, and to this end 200 detained Germans at Ellis Island will be sent to Gallups Island within a week. With the arrival of this contingent from New York about 500 Germans will be accommodated on Gallups Island.

Alfre. Hampton, Assistant Commissioner-General of Immigration at Washington, and Frank W. Berkshire, inspector in charge of immigration at El Paso, will come to Boston this week, probably tomorrow, to investigate thoroughly the methods at Gallups Island, in connection with the possible selection of an island to provide similar conditions for all the Germans. It has been pointed out to the authorities that in view of the fact that the Germans are all seamen in salt water provides an ideal location for their retention, and this fact is being considered by the authorities in their search.

As for the Germans on Gallups Island they are reported to be highly contented with their position. They have elected a governing committee of 11 men, one representative for each branch of ship labor represented on the island. Capt. Max Wittekopf of the Wittekind has been chosen chairman of the committee. This governing committee has formulated regulations for the conduct of the men and assigns them to the different duties which the men have asked for their own benefit. The officers have been spring housecleaning and repainting their building, so as to put it in the finest shape possible.

Within a few days the Boston Y. M. C. A. will begin the construction of two frame buildings on Gallups Island, one for the officers and one for the seamen, for recreation purposes. The visit of Commissioner Skeffington to Washington was connected with the request of the Y. M. C. A. for assurances that the Germans would be continued on Gallups Island for a time sufficient to warrant the construction of frame buildings instead of the erection of tents. These assurances were given by Secretary Wilson, who, at the same time, revealed the plans for adopting Gallups Island for all the detained Germans.

Secretary Wilson has in hand plans for better boat service between Boston and Gallups Island. The launch Vigilant is the only boat available for this service, and as it is used by the immigrant officials for boarding in-bound vessels, it can make only one trip a day. The Y. M. C. A. provides an open launch for daily trips, but it is too small for the volume of the service.

REPUBLICANS TO
OPPOSE CENSORSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—At a conference of Republican members of the House today it was decided that a Republican fight would be led against the Gandy amendment to the espionage bill which contains the newspaper censorship provisions.

The action of the Republicans, it is said, was the beginning of a new fight to prevent censorship or garbling of news of Administration officials.

Opposition to all censorship features in the spy bill, it was said, was decided on.

Republican Leader Mann, during the caucus, announced that he would name a steering committee to propose war legislation within a few days.

MORE EMPLOYMENT
OFFICES ARE PLANNED

Branch offices of the United States free employment service are to be opened throughout New England as rapidly as possible, it was announced today, the first to be at New Haven, Conn. William J. Burke, of the local

office was ordered by Washington officials to proceed to Hartford tomorrow and confer with the Connecticut labor commissioner, then proceed to New Haven and immediately establish an employment bureau there.

Mr. Burke is to remain in Connecticut until a sufficient number of clerks are available from the civil service list. After that it is expected that he will be sent to other states in New England. United States officials are planning to hasten the spread of the free employment offices in order to more thoroughly organize farm labor for harvesting the grain crops, and to list the available carpenters for shipbuilding, and other work such as the Government now needs.

UNITARIANS HOLD
SERVICES IN THE
OLD KING'S CHAPEL

Sessions Today Include the 92d
Annual Meeting of the American
General Conference

Early services were held in King's Chapel today by the Unitarians from all parts of the United States and Canada who are attending the Unitarian Anniversary Week in Boston following which the ninety-second annual meeting of the American General Conference was opened. Eight meetings were held yesterday and seven are scheduled for today.

Among the speakers in the morning meeting program were the Rev. D. Brewer Eddy, associate secretary of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, with an address on "The Moral Challenge of Our Army Camps," and the Rev. Paul R. Frothingham, Barrett Wendell Jr., W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University; Endicott Peabody, head master of the Groton School, as well as members of the faculties of Harvard and Yale universities, Middlebury, Mt. Holyoke and Smith colleges, Phillips Exeter and St. Marks School.

Members of the League of Greek Liberals of Boston and vicinity have sent petitions to the Massachusetts members of Congress asking the President and Congress for immediate recognition of the Provisional Venizelos Government of Greece.

The manifesto, which was presented to President Wilson today, bears the signatures of many prominent residents of Boston and representatives of educational institutions in New England, including members of the faculties of practically all the colleges and universities.

Prepared under the direction of the executive committee of the league of which Aristides E. Phourtrides, an instructor at Harvard, is president, the manifesto is as follows:

"We, citizens of the United States, deeply interested in the welfare of the Greeks, whose freedom has from the beginning been cherished by the people of America, respectfully petition the President and Congress to grant immediate recognition to the Provisional Government of Greece, headed by Eleutherios Venizelos.

"We base this petition on the following facts: The Government of Venizelos has been supported by the Greek people on all occasions when they have been allowed the free exercise of their will; the Government of Venizelos represents the free constitu-

BOSTON GREEKS
AIDED BY LODGE

Massachusetts Senator Presents
Petition to President for Formal
Recognition of Venizelist
Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator

Henry Cabot Lodge visited the White House today and presented to President Wilson the petition of the League of Greek Liberals of Boston and vicinity, urging formal recognition by the United States Government of the Venizelist Government of Greece. The Venizelist Allies have recognized the Venizelist Government of Greece. The League of Greek Liberals of Boston and vicinity have sent petitions to the Massachusetts members of Congress asking the President and Congress for immediate recognition of the Provisional Venizelos Government of Greece.

A. E. Phourtrides is president of the Boston organization, and among others who signed the petition were the Rev. Cortland Myers, William Dean Howells, Roger Wolcott, Clarence W. Barron, the Rev. Paul Reverie Frothingham, Barrett Wendell Jr., W. H. P. Faunce, president of Brown University; Endicott Peabody, head master of the Groton School, as well as members of the faculties of Harvard and Yale universities, Middlebury, Mt. Holyoke and Smith colleges, Phillips Exeter and St. Marks School.

Members of the League of Greek

governments of Greece established and guaranteed after the Greek War of Independence by France, England and Russia; the Government of Venizelos is fighting on the side of the allies of the United States in the present war."

PACIFIC COAST
AERIAL PATROL
UNIT PLANNED

Air Squadrons to Be Established
at San Diego, San Francisco
and Seattle as Nucleus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War

Revenue Bill is being discussed in the House with the time of reaching a vote uncertain, although it is known that the "muzzle" which was put upon all amendments to be offered to the bill which are not germane to the subject matter will practically limit the discussion to the actual subject matter and greatly shorten the discussion of the measure in the House. The decision of the chain in sustaining a point of order made by Mr. Crisp of Georgia against an amendment offered to tax raw cotton was a victory for the cotton forces and eliminated automatically a possibility of injecting countless other sources of revenue into the bill which would consume much time and debate. Those interested in the sugar industry joyfully accepted the ruling which prevented taxation of cotton, as a tax on sugar would doubtless have followed a cotton tax. The automobile tax amendment was written into the bill after an attempt had been made to strike out the entire paragraph relating to a 5 per cent tax on automobiles, motorcycles and tires. Sentiment seems to be growing in favor of a graduated zone rate running from 1½ to 5 cents a pound on second class mail matter.

The discussion arose over a point of order made by Representative Crisp of Georgia against an amendment offered by Representative Moore which would levy a tax of \$2.50 per bale on cotton. Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

ROME, Italy—The Spanish-Italian committee, meeting under the presidency of Signor Artom, has concluded a series of arrangements calculated to promote intercourse between the two countries. The visit of a number of Spanish representatives of industry, commerce and finance is expected in Italy, and a review of an economic character is to be published in the Spanish language with the object of making Italy better known in Spain. An exhibition of Italian art as applied to industry is to be held in November at Barcelona and at Madrid in December of this year, and it is hoped that a similar exhibition of Spanish art as applied to industry will be held in Italy in the spring of 1918.

COTTON FORCES
WIN IN HOUSE

Ruling Against Taxation of Raw
Material—Sugar Men See
Reason to Rejoice—Discussion
on War Revenue Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War

Fair List Prices Fair Treatment

GOODRICH
SILVERTOWN
CORD TIRES

Different to the Core

UTSIDE and INSIDE Goodrich tires differ from other tires.

Mark the outside difference in the smart trim lines of their graceful extra size.

Behold the inside difference in that bared section of the rubber saturated, two-ply cable-cord body of a Silvertown tire.

The inside on Tires

UNDER THE SKIN there are but THREE tires.

OFFICIAL NEWS
OF THE WAR

(Continued from page one)

spoken of today as a local action on a moderate scale. The British offensive at Loos and the bombardment which preceded it in 1915 took many weeks of preparation, yet today operations on an equally large scale are of weekly occurrence, and the week end operations of the British north of Bullecourt, with the French action in Moronvilliers sector on Sunday evening are fair instances of attacks of this nature.

On the Italian front, the chief feature has been the squashing by the Italians of a strong attempted diversion by the Austrians in Trentino and further Italian progress on the Vodice.

There is much conjecture as to whether the present phase will continue indefinitely or whether there will be a culmination in a grand offensive on the whole western front in an attempt to finally overwhelm the German military machine, but the answer can only at present be known to the higher command if indeed the answer has yet begun to formulate itself.

British Consolidate Gains

London, England (Tuesday)—British forces spent today consolidating their newly won positions on the Hindenburg line and in scattered raids aimed to discover the strength and nature of the opposing German forces. Field Marshal Haig's report revealed no major fighting actions, but showed effective shelling by British guns.

On the Arras-Cambrai road, northeast of Quent, yesterday afternoon, a large German ammunition dump was destroyed, his report says. The shock of the explosion was felt a great distance behind our lines.

Northeast of Eppey and north of Armentières we carried out successful raids during the night. East of Bullecourt, south of the Arras-Cambrai road, and west of Lens the enemy artillery was active all night.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau AMSTERDAM, Holland (Tuesday)—The official communication issued last night by the German War Office says:

In the morning English attacks at Bullecourt and French local attacks southwest of Mauroy, in Champagne, failed.

Throughout the day there were artillery duels of varying intensity on several sectors of the Arras, Aisne and Champagne fronts and also on the eastern bank of the Meuse.

Yesterday afternoon's statement says:

Army group of Crown Prince Ruprecht: Yesterday's attacks by the British were made on both sides of the Arras-Cambrai road on a front of 8½ miles. Wherever the enemy thrusting troops succeeded in leaving their trenches between the Scarpe and the Sensee Brook, they were shot by our destructive fire. Enemy troops which penetrated our lines east of Croisilles were driven back again by a strongly delivered counter thrust. Attacks repeated many times between Fontaine and Bullecourt: during the afternoon, evening and night met with the same fate. We maintained our positions with the exception of one completely demolished trench, which we left in possession of the enemy forces in accordance with our plan.

Army group of the German Crown Prince: While French local attacks at Laffaux were again unsuccessful, West Prussian Grenadiers at Bray-en-Laonnois and Bavarian troops at Cerny and the west of Hurtebise. A German attack near Froidmont Farm was checked before the enemy forces were able to reach our lines. The enemy forces undertook no further attack after the complete check of their general assault undertaken yesterday.

Belgian communication: Yesterday at the end of the afternoon violent bombardment took place in the region of Dixmude. Today the artillery action was comparatively light.

Eastern theater, May 20: An intermittent artillery action occurred along the whole front. The enemy forces attempted in vain five times on the night of May 19-20 to capture a post occupied by the Serbians in their latest attacks.

Yesterday afternoon's statement follows:

On the Chemin des Dames the artillery fighting continued during the night in the region northwest of Bray-en-Laonnois and on the front between Cerny and Hurtebise. A German attack near Froidmont Farm was checked before the enemy forces were able to reach our lines. The enemy forces undertook no further attack after the complete check of their general assault undertaken yesterday.

There are brief but violent artillery actions between Miette and the Aisne and northwest of Rethel. In the region of Chevres we made progress and took prisoners.

In the Champagne yesterday evening we carried out in two sectors of the heights near Moronvilliers, an operation which resulted in an important and brilliant success. Our troops captured several lines of German trenches on the slopes north of Carnillet, at the Casque and at the Teton. Furthermore, all the important observation points in this region are now in our hands. German counterattacks were taken under our fire and thrown back with heavy losses. We took about 800 prisoners in these actions. The enemy shelters were found to have been blown to pieces.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PETROGRAD, Russia (Tuesday)—The official statement issued yesterday reads:

On the western and Rumanian fronts rifle firing and scouting operations occurred.

On the Caucasian front, west of Ardasi, a company of Turks made repeated efforts to attack our trenches, but was repelled. Half a squadron of Turkish cavalry endeavored to approach one of the heights about 10 miles south of Baneh, but was forced to retire.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau ROME, Italy (Tuesday)—The Italian official statement issued yesterday reads:

On the Trentino front, the Austrian counteroffensive, which began on the 19th, grew more extensive yesterday, particularly between the Adige and Terragnolo valleys. Local attacks had already been repulsed on Saturday night at Cocei and Rio Freddo. The Austrian attempts at diversion were renewed yesterday, but again without success in the Campo area, southwest of Lake Loppio and on the Maser torrent line. Late in the evening, dense masses of Austrians vigorously assaulted the Italian positions on Pasubio, west of Monte Dente. After heavy hand-to-hand fighting the Austrians, suffering severe losses, were completely driven back all along the line of attack. On the Julian front, Austrian attacks on the northern slopes of S. Marco, between Mt. Vucognacco and Faiti, and in the neighborhood of Hill 208, were repelled.

The Austrians took Hill 363, between Paliova and Britova, and extended their positions still more on the Vodice. The Austrians captured some hundreds of prisoners and a considerable quantity of war material.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau VIENNA, Austria (Tuesday)—The War Office communication issued yesterday says:

The hostile artillery has again shown considerable activity on the north bank of the Scarpe.

There was great aerial activity yesterday. A number of successful bombing raids were carried out, and our airplanes cooperated excellently with our infantry in the attacks, engaging the enemy troops in the enemy front line trenches with machine gun fire.

In the air fighting seven German airplanes were downed, of which one fell inside our lines. Eight others

were driven down out of control. Another hostile machine was shot down out of control by our anti-aircraft guns. Four of our airplanes are missing.

Yesterday forenoon's statement reads:

Our operations in the Hindenburg line between Bullecourt and Fontaine Croisilles, were continued with success during the night. Our troops, who had carried a front trench in the Hindenburg line yesterday morning and had repelled several counterattacks, renewed the attack in the evening, and after hand-to-hand fighting, captured a support trench also.

Hostile counterattacks were again beaten off with heavy loss to the enemy forces, whose troops were engaged in the open by our massed artillery. A large number of the enemy fallen were found in the captured positions. About 150 prisoners have so far been taken by us in these operations. Two German divisions have been engaged in the fighting in this vicinity since yesterday.

We carried out a successful raid last night near Loos. Early this morning an enemy party endeavored to enter our trenches southwest of Messines, but was driven off.

Special Cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau PARIS, France (Tuesday)—The War Office statement issued last night reads:

The day was comparatively calm. The artillery actions were intermittent over the greater part of the front except in Champagne, where the enemy forces violently bombarded the positions we occupied yesterday in the region south of Moronvilliers. There was no infantry action.

On the night of May 19-20 our airplanes dropped 2200 kilos of explosives on railroad stations and bivouacs in the region of Epoye and Bétheniville. On May 20 the aviation ground at Habsheim and bivouacs at Pontoise and Bétheniville were likewise bombarded with numerous projectiles.

The same day two German airplanes were brought down by four pilots and a third by the fire of our special guns. Three other enemy machines were compelled to make a landing, having been seriously damaged.

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DEFENSE BILL IS PASSED IN HOUSE

Lower Branch of Massachusetts Legislature Indorses Measure After Adopting Several Amendments, Rejecting Others

After adopting several amendments and rejecting others proposed by Mr. Lomasney of Boston, the Massachusetts House of Representatives yesterday afternoon passed to a third reading the bill to give the Governor the power to compel registration of all aliens, to restrict their movements, to seize food and other necessary supplies and other extraordinary powers for the defense of the Commonwealth and the Union.

Mr. Lomasney, who is Democratic Party leader in the House, waged his most vigorous attack on the provision of the measure giving the Governor the right to require the registering of aliens of more than 14 years of age from countries with which the United States is at war or "if in his opinion public safety demands," the registration of all aliens.

He contended that it was needless to require aliens from all overseas countries to register. Mr. Lomasney declared that it would kindly resentment among them and make them suspicious of authority. Besides, it would tend to prevent their hearty cooperation at this time when it is most needed.

Mr. Smith of Boston, in charge of the measure, replied that the measure was to be effective during wartime only. He said that the Governor should have the power to require the registration of Austrians and Turks as well as Germans, if it appears to him that public safety demands. Mr. Lomasney's amendment to abolish this feature was rejected by a roll call vote of 165 to 53.

Mr. Lomasney was successful in securing the passage of an amendment that the age limit of registration should be 18 years instead of 14, and that certain powers shall not be exercised except "with the advice and consent of the Council."

The amendment to strike out the power of the Governor to impose conditions or restrictions on the movement of persons registered or required to be registered was defeated by an overwhelming voice vote.

The amendment to substitute judges of municipal, district or superior courts for the Governor in prescribing regulations to be observed by aliens was also defeated, despite Mr. Lomasney's efforts, by a roll call vote of 175 to 47.

The amendment to strike out the section permitting refusal of bail was rejected by a large majority on a voice vote.

After the bill had been ordered to a third reading without division Mr. Kearney of Boston gave notice that he would move an amendment today on the engrossment stage for the appointment of a labor commission to deal with labor matters coming under the provisions of the bill.

To a second reading, the House passed the bill for a battalion of infantry and an armory in East Boston.

The Allen bill to allow the State to provide contributory age annuities under the supervision of the Insurance Commissioner, was passed to be engrossed, 78 to 16, on a rising vote.

Acting at the instigation of Dr. Allan J. McLaughlin, State Commissioner of Health, Governor McCall yesterday sent a special message to the Legislature requesting that the sum of \$30,000 be appropriated to install a sanitary system and to enlarge the police force at the training camp, to be established at Ayer. Of the \$30,000 asked for, \$20,000 is to be used to install a sanitary system, and \$10,000 to establish a State constabulary to assist the local authorities in the preserving of order. The message was read in the House and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

In the Senate yesterday afternoon, advocates of legislation to continue the present Boston Transit Commission of five members in office, scored when the bill for a metropolitan transit commission of five members, to succeed to the present powers and duties of the Boston commission, and in addition to have charge of subway, tunnel and elevated construction in other sections of the metropolitan district was referred to the next Legislature on a voice vote.

Then, on motion of Senator Martin of Attleboro, an adverse report on a bill to continue the Boston transit commissioners in office for another year was taken from the table and placed in the orders of the day for today. The bill for a metropolitan transit commission was reported by the Committee on Metropolitan Affairs. An amendment proposed by the Senate Ways and Means Committee to reduce the proposed membership from five to three was rejected, 9 to 22, on a rising vote before the bill was referred.

By a rising vote of 20 to 6 the Senate passed to be engrossed the bill for a \$50,000 State building on the grounds of the Eastern State Agricultural and Industrial Exposition in West Springfield. A motion by Senator Wilson of Brighton for reconsideration will be discussed today.

DRY LEGISLATION ASKED FOR NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—In a letter to Speaker Clark Secretary of the Navy Daniels urges that legislation be incorporated in the Army Bill prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to any "officer or military forces while in uniform," so as to affect the seaman

as well as the soldier. Sponsors of the Army Bill in Congress say they construe the term "military forces," to include the men in the Navy as well as the Army. In order to be sure of the matter, Congress plans to give Mr. Daniels' request favorable attention at once.

With 40,000 young recruits under training in the Navy and more to be secured, Mr. Daniels said, the same safeguards are urgently necessary for them that Congress has provided for young soldiers.

A draft of a bill submitted by the Secretary would authorize the President to make such regulations as he deems necessary for prohibiting the sale of liquor near places under the jurisdiction of the Navy or to naval officers or men, and would prohibit absolutely the sale or giving away of beverage liquor within the bounds of any station or place used for naval purposes.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS COMPANIES' APRIL INCOME

Various Sources Come Close to Yielding \$20 a Year on \$25,000,000 Common Stock

The April profits from all sources of the Massachusetts Gas Companies came very close to a \$20 a year rate on the \$25,000,000 common stock after preferred dividends. Actually admitted net of \$481,033 works out a balance at the rate of \$17 a share on the common, but this figure excludes the Massachusetts Gas claim of 60 per cent of the April earnings of the J. B. B. Coal Company and 47½ per cent of the New England Manufacturing Company's net. Undoubtedly an additional \$2.50 a share for its common would represent the Massachusetts Gas equity in the profits of these two properties if continued for a year at the April rate.

Credit for the brilliant April showing, far and away better than any previous month in the history of the company, is due to the companies comprising the coal department. The gas companies themselves showed a loss in combined net of about \$10,000, but the coal department added \$220,000 to the total net of April a year ago.

The fact that on April 1 some of the low-priced contracts both for supplying and carrying coal expired and were renewed at then current rates explains the increase in the New England Coal & Coke Company's profits to \$206,000 for April compared with \$50,000 in the similar month a year ago. For the 10 months up to April 30 the coal companies alone have earned \$1,551,575 or a sum equal to fixed charges and preferred dividends of the Massachusetts Gas Companies for the entire year.

The enormous increases in prices of materials make it difficult for the operating gas properties to record comparative increases in net profits over a year ago but Massachusetts Gas has several sources of income. The future is believed to hold in store increased dividend disbursements on the junior stock issue.

LABOR IS TO OPPOSE CANADA CONSCRIPTION

OTTAWA, Ont. — J. C. Watters, president of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, just returned from Washington, said organized labor in Canada would continue to oppose conscription unless Premier Borden could convince its leaders that the Dominion faced destruction. James Simpson of Toronto, its vice-president, held the same view.

Both men said they would hold Sir Robert to his statement of a year ago, that he was opposed to conscription and that only if Canada was in danger would such a measure be enforced. The labor delegates, it is understood, will request that the country be asked to record its opinion on conscription before the bill is passed.

It appears probable that the conscription bill will be introduced in the Commons on Friday. The registration authorized by it will differ from that of the National Service Scheme. In that penalties will be attached to make it really compulsory. It is estimated there are about 150,000 young men, most of them unmarried and without dependents, who are not engaged in vital war work. Whether the age limit will be fixed at 40 or 45 years is as yet undecided.

BRITISH MILK SUPPLY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Food Controller has held a conference with representatives of the Dairy Farmers Association and of distributing traders in the wholesale and retail trades. The president of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries attended the conference which comprised about 70 representatives from all parts of the United Kingdom. The effect of the recent milk order on the various interests concerned was discussed, and the prospects of the milk supply for the coming summer. Advisory committees were appointed for England, Wales and Scotland to consider the best means of dealing with the situation. These committees will submit recommendations on the subject to Lord Devonport.

SIMMONS COLLEGE

Special singing at Simmons College will be held for the last time this year Thursday night following the awarding of athletic honors Thursday noon. Misses Eleanor Keith, president of the senior class, Helen Gilette and Mary Parker have been awarded a sweater each for being the most womanly girls in the college. Officers for next year's junior class are Miss Florence Crowell, president; Priscilla Bunting, vice-president; Anne Heffron, treasurer and Marion Lyons, secretary. Officers for next year's sophomore class are Misses Catherine Damon, president, Barbara Joy, vice-president, and Helen Nickerson, treasurer.

GEN. EDWARDS TELLS OF CAMP

Commander of Department of Northeast Points Out Advantages of Site Selected Near the Ayer Junction

Brig.-Gen. Clarence R. Edwards, after spending the greater part of two decades in the tropics, is rapidly acquiring a working knowledge of the problems connected with the defense of the six New England states, and the work of training a division of

and where the targets can easily be placed among the sand dunes.

"I understand that the roads in the vicinity of the camp are in fine condition, and that there will be plenty of opportunity for long 'hikes' into New Hampshire and through Worcester County. In addition the broad fields which stretch away on either side, and many of which are not being farmed, will give plenty of room for additional maneuvers.

"It is expected that the troops in the Ayer camp will include one division of infantry, a brigade of field and heavy artillery, a regiment of cavalry, in addition to a signal corps, and representative organizations from other branches of the service.

"We have found most earnest cooperation among the people living about the proposed camp. There are over 50 owners interested in the prop-

RESTRICTION IN NOON-ESSENTIALS

Brookline Man Says U. S. Should Profit by Britain's Experience and Push Business Only in Line of Essentials

A gradual but a persistent diminution of the production of non-essentials must be adopted and pursued in the United States if the nation is to expand its full energies most economically in the prosecution of the war to an early termination, according to Sinclair Kennedy of Brookline, who declares that the United States should profit by the experience of Great Britain in the conduct of the war.

Mr. Kennedy, a Harvard graduate and author of "The Pan-Angles," a book dealing with a possible federation of the seven English-speaking nations, declares that the United States should not make the mistake which England did at the opening of the war. "Great Britain entered this war with the slogan 'Business as usual,'" he says.

"Great Britain made a mistake," he continues. "She could not keep on doing all that she was doing and win the war. It was not a question of decreasing the volume of business, it was a question of directing the same or even a greater volume of business into new channels. There was business enough to satisfy everybody, but it was the business of winning the war, not of catering to the tastes of

people. It is known officially on Monday through the State Department. One of its members, Enrico Arlotta, Minister of Transportation in the Italian Cabinet, already is here and has had preliminary talks with Government officials.

The mission is coming on a visit of courtesy and to discuss with American officials, particularly cooperation in dealing with shipping and food problems and the adjustment of rates of exchange. Its personnel follows:

Prince Ferdinando di Savoia of Udine, Enrico Arlotta, Minister of Transportation; Marquis Luigi Borrelli di Riffredo, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Guglielmo Marconi, Senator; Augusto Claffelli, Deputy, former Minister of Public Works; Francesco Saverio Nitti, Deputy, former Minister of Agriculture.

Attaches accompanying the mission are: Cavaliere de Parente, secretary of legation and secretary of mission; Naval Lieutenant da Zara, aid-de-camp of Prince of Udine; Cavaliere Alvise Bragadin and Cavaliere Guido Pardo, secretaries to Signor Arlotta; Duccio di Sangro and Signor di Souza, secretaries to Senator Marconi; Cavaliere Angeli, secretary to Signor Claffelli, and Cavaliere d'Anato.

"A letter appeared in a Boston paper stating: 'We and many of the other retailers wish for more encouraging editorials that would remove the scare from the buying public. Less reference to the economy and garden fad would, in the opinion of many of us, correct the present light buying.' It would correct the present light buying, doubtless. But it would postpone the day of peace by just so much wasted national energy."

"Another Boston business house has advertised: 'Industries of every kind must be maintained to their fullest capacity.' This is exactly what must not happen. If it does, we shall all be giving aid and comfort to our enemies."

"We have enormous resources in this country, but they are not infinite. Out of these finite resources we should devote as large a proportion as possible, with as great a speed as possible, to ending this war. We should drive out gradually, but with a firm hand, all non-essential production. We should produce only essentials and buy only essentials. Today we perhaps have time to win the war. Every day that we delay in utilizing our energies to the full, we diminish our chances of remaining free English-speaking people."

CONFEREES DIFFER ON ESPIONAGE BILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

"Just what type of soldier will be trained in the northeastern division is not known as yet, but from the press reports it would seem that we shall have recruits, and that the present New England regiments will receive their polishing off in the southeastern department."

As the young men we are to train will be of the finest type through the selection of the selected draft, I feel that the people in Ayer and the surrounding towns will welcome the camp, and assist the officers in making it a success."

BRITISH LABOR MEN WELCOMED IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, Ill.—Great Britain's labor representatives, sent to America by the British Government, were welcomed here today. The envoys are James H. Thomas, M. P., and head of the British Transportation Workers' Federation; Charles W. Bowerman, M. P., and secretary of the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trades Union Congress; Joseph Davies, private secretary of Premier Lloyd George, and H. W. Garrod, member of the British Munitions Act Commission.

"We are not here to do much," said Mr. Thomas, "but rather to study and observe and to help the local labor leaders, as much as possible in giving them the benefit of our experience in England. Our tour is one of investigation and education and investigation of labor conditions."

Announcement was made today that Arthur J. Balfour has abandoned his visit to Chicago at the request of the State Department which desires the aid of the British mission until the time for its departure.

POLISH CHILDREN TO BENEFIT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

The "Friends of Poland" will give an entertainment in aid of Polish children in Jordan Hall Friday evening. Mr. Padewski will give an address on Poland. This will be followed by a play in three acts by Miss Dorothy M. Hughes. "The Spirit of Poland," its subject based upon the present war.

The purpose of the league is to supervise the service which the boys

will perform for their country during the coming months. Officers will see that the efforts are not misdirected and that every move counts. It is the aim to enlist 3000, equaling the number of men on record on the Public Safety Committee. Boys will be assigned to various tasks, each supervisor seeing that the work is not duplicated.

Boy Scouts will act as junior police, patrolling the gardens, public and private. Scout Executive C. M. Abbott, one of the promoters of the league, will cooperate with the Hampden County Improvement League in protecting the food supply from thieves. Three patrols of eight boys will begin guarding the plots at Outing Park as their first work, and will later take up work at Forest Park and the Springfield Hospital, where gardens are being planted. The boys will work from the time they leave school until evening in relays of eight.

ITALIAN MISSION ARRIVES IN THE UNITED STATES

Envoy, Led by Prince Udine, Cousin of King, Expected in Washington, D. C., Tomorrow

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Italian War Commission, headed by Prince Udine, first cousin of King Victor Emmanuel, will arrive in Washington Wednesday. The fact that the commission had landed safely on this continent became known officially on Monday through the State Department.

Mr. Kennedy, a Harvard graduate and author of "The Pan-Angles," a book dealing with a possible federation of the seven English-speaking nations, declares that the United States should not make the mistake which England did at the opening of the war.

"Great Britain made a mistake," he continues. "She could not keep on doing all that she was doing and win the war. It was not a question of decreasing the volume of business, it was a question of directing the same or even a greater volume of business into new channels. There was business enough to satisfy everybody, but it was the business of winning the war, not of catering to the tastes of

people. It is known officially on Monday through the State Department.

Prince Ferdinand di Savoia of Udine, Enrico Arlotta, Minister of Transportation; Marquis Luigi Borrelli di Riffredo, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Guglielmo Marconi, Senator; Augusto Claffelli, Deputy, former Minister of Public Works; Francesco Saverio Nitti, Deputy, former Minister of Agriculture.

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"The right of states to enact laws affecting the general and Federal maritime laws as provided by Congress was denied by the Supreme Court in an opinion holding that the New York workmen's compensation law, recently declared constitutional, does not apply to workmen injured while employed on New York navigable waters.

The court also declared unconstitutional the New Jersey workmen's compensation law of 1911, which was a noncompulsory statute. The court adjourned until June 4, when decisions will be again rendered and final adjournment for the term taken one week later.

ARMY AVIATION STUDY COURSE BEGINS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The committee of oil interests, with A. C. Bedford, president of the Standard Oil Company of New York as chairman, appointed by the National Council of Defense to consider the oil requirements of the United States, has reached an agreement whereby all oil needed by the Government up to July 1, will be supplied, with the Government receiving preference in fulfillment of its requirements. The price to be paid for the oil cannot be learned as yet, but it is believed to be below the present market quotation, with the understanding that this level will not establish a precedent for any orders to be placed by the Government after July 1.

INDUSTRIAL FOREMEN DINE

THEATRICAL NEWS OF THE WORLD

MISS KUMMER
ORIGINATOR OF
NEW TYPE "PLAY"

Her Characters Move in Comedies of Manners of These Times—Naturalness Is Aim

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Clare Kummer is exactly what you would expect her to be. Most folks the interviewer goes to see are not. This does not mean that Miss Kummer is an obvious sort of person. She is rather Annabellish, which is quite the reverse. If you have seen Miss Kummer's "Good Gracious Annabelle," you know what it is to be Annabellish. And if you have not seen that excellent comedy you do not need to be told those things, which make Annabelle Annabelle. For you yourself know any number of Annabellas. They float all around you, charmingly irresponsible, exceedingly lovable, and most of them blissfully ignorant of the fact that they are noteworthy in any way. Playwrights as well were ignorant of their potential attractions until Miss Kummer came along and put one of them into the costume of a cook. The weary and worn playgoer sat attentively straight and applauded. And that playgoer went to see Annabelle again and again. For here was something fresh in the theater, something breathing the breath of everyday life, somebody who talked like the human beings the playgoer knows and loves.

Naturally Miss Kummer, though Annabellish, is not exactly responsible. Anybody who writes plays works. But with her, work to a large extent is play, for she is another of those creators who live within their characters. When she writes she is the person she is writing about. Hence she grows more and more like her Annabellas, and for that reason you are not surprised when she greets you at the door you whom she has never seen before, with a fluttering if not flattering remark that she has been ready to rush into your arms because she thought you were some one else. You are glad to find that she is as animated and natural as the dialogue she writes, that to talk with her is as interesting and frequently as amusing as listening to that dialogue, and that to pet the little dog she finally lets into the reception room at your urgent request is to win the way straight to her heart. So straight that when she tells you and your friends at the close of the call that she wishes you would stay on and on, you are quite sure she means it.

Miss Kummer is a woman of ideas. Most women are that in these days, but many of them never get farther than the idea. Miss Kummer does. The idea for "Good Gracious Annabelle" sprang right out of a weekend on Long Island. The idea for "A Successful Calamity" came to her while she was looking out over Lake Michigan in Chicago. And she lost no time in assembling those ideas and their outgrowths on paper. Which is not saying that she drives herself to a desk at an appointed and dreaded hour each day and remains there until her stint is squeezed from her pen. For she works when the mood moves her, and any number of times a thing is done simply because Arthur Hopkins telephones that it must be done before noon next day. At such times she spends a pleasant night with her typewriter. Pleasant, because one could not imagine such work being a burden to her.

And so Miss Kummer, unlike Sir Herbert Tree, does get time to read what the reviewers think they have to say. She saw those numerous reviews which scored her for changing the mood of "A Successful Calamity," beginning with the third act, from light comedy to what seemed to be melodrama. Her defense is apparently sound. It is expressed in four much overused words, which seem new enough coming from her. They are: "Life is like that." None of us laughs straight on through days and days of unrelieved comedy. Sooner or later we stop short against melodrama, or tragedy. Change of mood is a natural thing. Why should it not have its influence on plays? The rich man had decided to enjoy just one evening at home with his family by telling them he was ruined. The suspicion that his wife had given him a drug to soothe him to sleep was natural. The suspicion that she had silenced him to cover her flight with another man was natural. All these things were the natural reflection of the inescapable consequences of the rich man's initial decision. To Miss Kummer there is no change of mood; she cannot understand why everybody cannot recognize, as she does, the startling consequences of the rich man's act, not as melodramatic, but as essentially humorous.

One therefore sees again what he knew before, that Miss Kummer's sense of humor is something fine and flashing. Proof of that embellishes, not to say Annabellishes, all the dialogue she writes. And she says this dialogue flows along easily and naturally, because she tries to make it conform to the conversation, the thought, the mannerisms of real people. She dislikes to sit through a play whose people are not real. She admits readily that she has been extremely fortunate in being granted casts of exceptional quality for both her plays, and she is eager to express her admiration for Arthur Hopkins, who produces them, and for Robert Edmund Jones, who dresses them in a fresh, modern style that conforms to the unshackled tone of their subject matter.

Many other things were said while the logs in the fireplace snapped and

Mimi poked her nose into first one's hand, then another's, with an impartiality marking her as a perfect hostess. Miss Kummer had sort of grown into playwriting from song writing. She had written musical comedies, but nobody would produce them because nobody would believe she could write the books for them. So she started out to write a play to dispel that illusion. "Good Gracious Annabelle" was the result. Now, fortunately, the musical pieces were set by pending the further development of the playwriting talent. Miss Kummer did not believe in writing a play with a single actor in mind. She had never dared hope that William Gillette would play the rich man in "A Successful Calamity." She liked rather to make every part as important as necessary, and then if there were a part of star caliber, so much the more fortunate for the success of the piece. Annabelle was that sort of part, and Annabelle had been played, in her creator's opinion, perfectly.

For Miss Kummer writes her plays closely. For the first week or so she haunts the audience, not so much to learn what their reactions are to the various scenes, but simply because she loves all the people she has written into life, and likes to be with them. Her characters are all lovable, and that is one of the great reasons for her success. She introduces you to ladies and gentlemen, and they never forget they are such. A drawing room in a Clare Kummer play is not at all a drawing room in a motion picture play. The folks who people it are not puppets, but real folks, who are comfortable companions at any time, and who fall into just the sort of complications you and so many people know have fallen into, and who talk just the sort of Annabellas which, you are sure, long before this should have been transferred to the stage from your circle of friends, where you have heard them frequently.

When for the third time the interviewer rises to go, Mimi rubs against him in protest and Miss Kummer says something which would make a perfect ending for this story if it could only be remembered. But it is difficult to remember the specific things Miss Kummer writes and says. There is airy quality about them which endows them with wings. Quite clearly Miss Kummer is the proper person to write the comedy of elegance. But she threatens, one of these days, to be really serious in a play—as though Annabelle could ever be serious.

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special theater correspondent

LONDON, England, April 18.—The French Players again distinguished themselves on Sunday afternoon when they produced and acted M. Brieux's "Blanchette."

M. Brieux describes the piece as a comedy, but it is written, as all this great author's works are, with a moral, and a fine intention. In "Blanchette" it is to show the mistakes of educating persons above their station to a degree to cause nothing but discontent with their surroundings, estrangement in the home, and a sense of criticism that should never exist between children and parents. For Blanchette is only a peasant girl, and when educated with a lavish generosity, she is too proud, too disdainful in fact, to serve the customers in her father's cabaret. She has not only been taken out, but feels herself above her station, and frets because she cannot get an engagement or appointment to take her away from her home. There is a fine scene in the second act, where she tells her mother how her refinement, as it increases, can only add to this estrangement, and the mother's part, which is full of appeal, becomes beautiful at once in the hands of Mme. Fernande Deperry. There are also scenes that ring very true between the father and Blanchette, for the father realizes the sense of superiority is the last sense to be desired, especially when it crushes out filial affection. When the daughter, after quarreling with her father, runs away from home, M. Brieux returns to his usual denunciation of social conditions, and the play arrives on the platform where so many of the author's ideas in this regard have been laid bare before. The piece only becomes a comedy by courtesy, when Blanchette returns home to find a respectable young peasant who is ready to marry her. Perhaps if another act had been written the bridegroom would already have been discovering that he had tragedy rather than comedy by his heart. Mlle. Georgette Meyrand played Blanchette admirably, as she could not fail to do. M. Delacre was finely convincing as the father and M. Jean Marechal gave good support as Morillon.

There was an "extraordinary meeting" of the Actors' Association at the Prince of Wales Theater at noon last Tuesday "to discuss the best method for the rapid organizing of the profession needed at the present time."

In his short speech after the final fall of the curtain on "The Professor's Love Story" at the Savoy on Saturday night, Mr. H. B. Irving made the interesting announcement that following his revival of "Hamlet" he hopes to revive "The Admirable Crichton" and later still will present very important new play which he has recently acquired.

On Monday, May 7, the Court Theater is to reopen under Mr. Otho Stuart's management with a new three-act comedy by Miss Violet Pearl, entitled "Hush." It will be remembered that about a year ago this piece was produced by the Liverpool Repertory Company. Miss Mary Jarrold is to play the leading part, and Mr. Stuart has also engaged Miss Dora Gregory, Miss Margaret Yarde, Miss Elspeth Foster, and Misses Kenneth



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Miss Clare Kummer

Kent, Arthur Phillips, and Miss Janet Ross. Mr. Norman McKinnel is to produce. The intention in "Hush" is to show the absurdity of persons who are afraid to discuss or hear discussions of the bigger questions of nature or of faith, and who at once hush down those who would attempt it.

Saturday week is the date fixed by Mr. Victor Lewis for the reopening of the Kingsway, when he will present Ibsen's "Ghosts." Miss Darragh has been engaged to appear as Mrs. Alving, Miss Helen Temple as Regina, and Mr. Basil Sydney, Mr. Bert Thomas, and Mr. Charles Groves will appear respectively as Oswald, as Pastor Manders, and as Jacob Ingstrand.

The three-act farce "Captain Kidd," by Mrs. Rita Johnson Young, which Mr. Herbert Jay secured during his recent visit to America, is to have a trial trip to Eastbourne, before being presented in the West-End early in May. Mr. Jay has rechristened the piece "Lot 79" and has also Anglicized it. The principal parts have been entrusted to Messrs. Donald Calthorpe, O. B. Clarence, Frank Denton, Stephen Ewart, F. B. Sharp, Roy Byford, Charles Macdonald, and Miss Nellie Hodgson, Miss Margaret Shelly, and Miss Sybil Arundel.

Mr. H. B. Irving will present his new version of "Hamlet" on Thursday, instead of Wednesday next. His version is still based on the first quartet, 1603, and he still finishes the play upon the far-reaching line "The rest is silence." Mr. Alfred Brydone has been engaged to appear as King Claudius, Mr. Holman Clark as Polonius, Mr. Otto Stuart as Horatio, Mr. Henry Baynton as Laertes, Mr. Tom Reynolds as the First Grave Digger, Miss Ellen O'Malley as Queen Gertrude, and Miss Gertrude Elliott as Ophelia. Mr. Irving is presenting as many different scenes as possible, even giving three separate views of the palace. In the play scene will be found a most interesting innovation in that the tragedy of "The Mousetrap" will be acted on a stage in a gallery raised about 12 feet from the stage below it. Students of Shakespeare need hardly be reminded that in this greatest of all the tragedies comes the immortal line, "There's nothing either good or bad but thinking makes it so."

NEW YORK NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The theatrical season of 1916-1917 has just passed around the corner. While it was here it gave rather a good account of itself, for it brought more than usual of those things familiarly known as "worth while." That means Lord Dunsany, Shaw and their like, or pieces approximating their like, and it means further that playgoers were not slow to patronize such plays. There was a period when Lord Dunsany was king of Thirty-ninth Street, and there was no lack of folks who crowded into the kitchen Mr. Faversham set up for the discussion of various points appertaining to matrimony. The little Portman Theater enjoyed the thrill of selling out, and a company of Negro players in plays of Negro life found their welcome warm and left their patrons asking for more, which will undoubtedly be granted them next season.

The Washington Square Players crowned an encouraging season with a production of "Ghosts" that actually called out the standing room sign and compelled extension of its runs from one to at least three weeks, the last of which is being played now. Shakespeare has been in and out of the season's orbit, and American Drama Year was fittingly observed with praiseworthy performances of from dramatic milestones in the growth of that drama. American

playwrights themselves have not shown any particularly striking material, with the exception of Clare Kummer's work and a few of the short pieces, such as those of Mr. Torrance for the Negro company, and one or two of those done by the Washington Square and the Provincetown players.

The season's greatest financial successes have been those written to attain that end, which is a usual condition.

And speaking of finances, ticket scalping has flourished; and it was only last season when the managers got together and decided to curb it. All in all (an inevitable phrase at this point) this has been a season which has fattened on the prosperity of the average American, and it has given him more bread and less stones than usual. The stones were plentiful enough, those that sunk fastest being certain English farces, which failed not because they were English written and played, but because your American playgoer has been educated to a taste of his own in farce. Which reminds one that there has been no Cohan revue this year.

The films, which have hung at the doors of the legitimate theaters all season, rushing in where spoken drama has feared to tread any longer, and thus increasing the stringency of theaters, begin this week to take up the burden of summer entertainment. In at least three theaters pictures go on this week, and hereafter whatever is new in the theater will be musical if not pictorial. There is a Raymond Hitchcock revue in the offing, and the new edition of the Follies. Most theatrical producers, however, are dealing in futures just at present. No formal announcements of plans for next season have been made, but a glance at the list of pieces in preparation for spring try-outs would indicate that the American public is going to lack for no entertainment during the war.

Edith Taliaferro is to play the leading role in John Cort's production of "Mother Carey's Chickens" at the Cort early in September. Eleanor Painter will play in "The Pursuit of Pamela," a comedy by Chester B. Fernald which Oliver Morosco will produce. The Shuberts are to present Chic Sale, proletarian and tuba artist, in a comedy. They will also star Wilton Lackey in "The Inner Man," by Abraham Schomer. The next Hippodrome show will be called "The U. S. A." Robert Campbell plans to produce "Tiger's Cub," which was brought out in London last season. D. W. Griffith, now taking war pictures at the front, will on his return produce a film in aid of the Liberty Loan campaign. "The Willow Tree" will go on tour early in the fall. The Charles Frohman company will present a new musical comedy by Victor Jacobi and Harry B. Smith. Winchell Smith and John Golden will produce "Love and Learn" as they are to try out a new play by Rachel Crothers called "He and She." Mr. Dillingham will send "Chin-Chin" out again with Doyle and Dixon playing the Montgomery and Stone roles. Rita Johnson Young's "Captain Kidd Jr." is to be put on in London as "Lot 79."

The Lambs Gambol and the annual meeting of the Actors' Equity Association will be held May 28. Alice Nelson is to appear in a new light opera called "Kitty Darlin'." John Craig plans to bring out "The Love Gambler," a comedy by Justine Lewis. The Brooklyn Repertory Theater has closed a good season and is planning to reopen in October. The Shuberts are establishing a permanent light opera organization for productions at the Forty-fourth Street Theater every spring. Chorus and principals of "The Highwayman" production, which went on tour this week, will be members of the organization.

The agricultural committee of the Stage Women's War Relief is organ-

izing the actresses who own farms for increased production of foodstuffs. The society plans an open-air market and street fete for this city, and an old-fashioned fair in Westchester County. The members are grateful to the Charles Frohman company for the profits of the Barrie plays at the Empire and promise that the fund will be "consecrated to the highest good for which it can be used in this tragic era. Among other missions of healing it will be used to care for the families of the men of the theatrical profession who may be sacrificed that freedom may live."

The Shuberts plan to present three comic operas by Reginald de Koven in London next season. The principal singers now appearing in "The Highwayman," John Charles Thomas, Bianca Saroya, Jefferson de Angelis, Letty Yorke, Sam Ash, Stanley Forde and Lawrence Cameron, will head the company which will take that piece, "Maid Marian" and "Robin Hood" to the London stage, where it is said none of Mr. de Koven's comic operas have been heard. Mr. Arliss has played his last week of "Disraeli" at the Knickerbocker and will appear there next season in a new play, "Get-Rich-Quick Wallingford" closed a two weeks' engagement last Saturday.

PARIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—The Porte St. Martin Theater is giving "La Jeunesse de Louis XIV" of Dumas. It is the play which was confiscated in 1853 by the imperial censor, and which Dumas rewrote from memory and sent to Brussels, where it was given with great success. Twenty years later it was acted in Paris at the Odéon, the number of performances reaching a total of 200. Dumas is ever popular and "La Jeunesse de Louis XIV" is likely to have a good run at the Porte St. Martin, particularly as the cast contains Marguerite Moreno, MM. Huguenot, Gaudier, Gauthier and Mlle. Villery.

It is unanimously conceded that M. Firmin Gémier has achieved a complete success in his production of "The Merchant of Venice," at the Théâtre Antoine. He has adopted the richness of staging which characterizes Sir Herbert Tree's Shakespeare productions, and the change from the inartistic traditional stage indications is greatly welcomed. The dresses also are splendid and the crowd effects, in which M. Gémier excels, are particularly successful. The music is such as to please the fastidious taste of a French audience. Gémier himself is a magnificent Shylock, Andréa Mégard and Arguillière are excellent. The press is enthusiastic in its comments and welcomes wholeheartedly the introduction under such favorable conditions of Shakespearean drama on the French stage. As one critic says, all that is required are peace conditions under which Gémier could produce "The Merchant of Venice" in every part of France and reap the triumph which the production deserves. There is a decided inclination to regard the great elemental nature of Shakespeare as a welcome agent in the freeing of the modern French theater from much that is outworn and void.

U. S. DRAMA MASQUE IN PHILADELPHIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Beginning the evening of May 4 and continuing for seven performances, with a Saturday matinee, the "Masque of American Drama" was given in the Botanical Gardens of the University of Pennsylvania as a part of the American Drama Year celebration in this city. Over 1000 students of the University of Pennsylvania participated. One of the features of the performance was the singing of a new patriotic anthem, with music by Reginald de Koven and words by Percy MacKaye. This hymn was recently sung on Franklin Field for the first time publicly in honor of Marshal Joffre and the other French envoys.

The pageant music by Mr. de Koven was played by a band of 60, drawn from the Philadelphia Orchestra, directed by Wm. L. Lepis.

The fan-shaped stage was divided into three parts. In the portion nearest the audience was the speaking cast. A romance dealing with the progress of the drama in America was written for the occasion by Albert E. Twpohl of the university faculty. Other parts of the stage were given over to pantomimes, and in the back was a miniature stage on which fragments of American plays were given.

AUSTRALIA FIRST TO SEE CHAMBERS PLAY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—It is not often that a new play by a noted English author is seen in an outlying part of the British Empire prior to its production either in London or New York, but this is to be the case with Mr. H. H. Chambers' next play. This work, comedy, the title of which has not yet been decided upon, is to be produced for the first time on any stage in Australia this year by Mr. Cyril Maude.

MAKING IT UNANIMOUS

Once when Richard Mansfield was using a large repertory one of the minor actors complained to his chief of being "tired of small rôles." Mansfield retorted drily: "So we

LITTLE THEATER WORK APPRAISED BY BERNARD SOBEL

Purdue University Instructor in English Finds Activities Limited too Much by Social Caste

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LAFAYETTE, Ind.—With the closing of another little theater season, consideration of the whole movement in the Middle West may be in order, says Bernard Sobel, of the English department of Purdue University, and director of dramatics.

"Though the little theaters have published no formal declaration of their aims, they have indicated many worthy purposes," he continued. "The little theaters were established presumably for the furtherance of native drama, to benefit the native author, and to educate audiences. They were intended to refresh and to develop the drama by means of occasional classic revivals and through the presentation of plays of value that had not been given professional performances. Incidentally these little theaters were to reform such conventional stage methods as related to scenery, lighting and acting.

"Despite such worthy purposes, however, the little theaters of the Middle West have accomplished scarcely anything that can be said to exert a permanent and vital influence on the American stage. They have declined instead, and declined, I believe, because they have been unavailing, but largely, social, and being largely social, their power has extended little further than does that of the average social club.

"The members themselves have been personally moved: they have had some interesting experiences; the officers and the actors have had friendly and memorable associations; but the general public has been practically disaffected. This similarity to a social organization has been evidenced in matters of administration. The little theaters have been managed principally by people who have exerted their friendly influence in the selection of plays, the choosing of casts and the dates of performances in the manner that they would arrange a club program.

"This procedure is perfectly natural and legitimate, but it has certainly restricted authors, audiences and actors alike and prevented the development of a universal art. The important men and women of the world of letters have worked, it would seem, in direct opposition to the social when ever it tended to affect them personally. Apparently, he who is greatest in art is most alone. Only thus is he free from the influence of the personal, the necessity of pleasing and those restrictions which prevent the statement of the truth. Perhaps the native author has felt this and, perhaps, he has been disinclined to write; perhaps he has not been sufficiently encouraged. In any case his contributions to the little theater have been inconspicuous.

"Many other matters, however, have affected the movement to its disadvantage. The general selection of plays has not been of a kind to interest the public, for the epis

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MRS. JACKSON IS AN EASY WINNER

Defeats Miss E. W. Allen in the First Round of Women's Golf Association of Greater Boston Tournament by 7 and 5

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
AUBURNDALE, Mass.—First round matches were played this morning in the seventeenth annual championship tournament of the Women's Golf Association of Greater Boston over the links of the Woodland Golf Club and the eight winners of the championship division qualified for the second round tomorrow morning, while the four winners in the third eight will play in the semifinal round tomorrow for their special trophy.

There were three defaults this morning, two of them taking place in the championship division and the other in the third eight. In the championship division, Miss Anne Nason of The Country won her place in the second round because Mrs. I. F. Marshall of Brae Burn was unable to be present. Mrs. G. B. Johnson of Chestnut Hill also advanced a round through the absence of Mrs. C. J. Rich of The Country. The default in the third eight was by Mrs. T. M. Dowsley of Winchester & Mrs. Paul Keene of Tedesco.

Miss H. S. Curtis of the Essex County Country Club who won the qualifying round gold medal Monday, won her match this morning from Mrs. D. M. Belcher of Winchester by 3 and 1. Miss Curtis was 1 up at the turn and kept the match well in hand at all times. Her medal card was high and there were a number of holes where the players picked up.

A close match was that between Mrs. J. D. Woodfin of Lexington and Mrs. C. F. Rowley of Oakley. Mrs. Woodfin was 3 up at the turn, but at the end of the match was only 1 up, Mrs. Rowley playing very good golf on the homeward journey. Their medal cards were high:

Mrs. H. A. Jackson of Oakley made a runaway match of her contest with Miss E. W. Allen, also of Oakley, winning 7 and 5. Mrs. Jackson played steady golf going out in 40 and playing the first four holes of the homeward journey in 19. She was 3 up at the turn although she lost the first two holes in 5 and 7 and 4 and 6. Beginning with the third hole she won consistently, Miss Allen falling off badly in her playing.

Mrs. R. D. Morse of Chestnut Hill won from Miss Marjorie Young of Wallaston, 1 up. She was 3 up at the turn and owed her victory to her splendid mid-iron shots.

Miss F. C. Osgood, who is in charge of the tournament, announced this morning that a change had been made in the plans for the mixed foursome Friday afternoon. It was originally planned to have it opened only to women who took part in the championship tournament; but it has been decided to let any women and men play who care to. The entrance fee will be \$2, and it will be donated to the Red Cross.

CHAMPIONSHIP DIVISION—FIRST ROUND

Miss Anne Nason, The Country, defeated Mrs. I. F. Marshall, Brae Burn, by default.

Mrs. G. B. Johnson, Chestnut Hill, defeated Mrs. C. J. Rich, The Country, by default.

Mrs. J. D. Woodfin, Lexington, defeated Mrs. C. F. Rowley, Oakley, 1 up.

Miss H. S. Curtis, Essex, defeated Mrs. D. M. Belcher, Winchester, 3 and 1.

Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Oakley, defeated Miss E. W. Allen, Oakley, 7 and 5.

Mrs. R. D. Morse, Chestnut Hill, defeated Miss Marjorie Young, Wallaston, 1 up.

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Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Oakley, defeated Miss E. W. Allen, Oakley, 7 and 5.

Mrs. R. D. Morse, Chestnut Hill, defeated Miss Marjorie Young, Wallaston, 1 up.

Miss Alice Sargent, The Country, defeated Mrs. H. C. Hitchborn, Lexington, 2 and 1.

Miss D. W. Crosby, Chestnut Hill, defeated Mrs. G. B. Elliott, Commonwealth, 5 and 4.

THIRD EIGHT—FIRST ROUND

Miss Paul Keene, Tedesco, defeated Mrs. T. M. Dowsley, Winchester, by default.

Miss Alice Sargent, The Country, defeated Mrs. H. C. Hitchborn, Lexington, 2 and 1.

Miss D. W. Crosby, Chestnut Hill, defeated Mrs. G. B. Elliott, Commonwealth, 5 and 4.

THE TOURNAMENT OPENED MONDAY AFTERNOON WITH A FIELD OF 28 STARTERS IN THE QUALIFYING ROUND, AND MISS H. S. CURTIS OF THE ESSEX COUNTY CLUB WAS THE LOW SCORER WITH A CARD OF 43-49-92.

Miss Curtis and Miss Alice Sargent of The Country Club, Brookline, were the only players to turn in scores under the 100 mark, Miss Sargent having a 98. Mrs. J. D. Woodfin of Lexington and Mrs. C. F. Rowley of Oakley had cards of 100, while Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Oakley; Miss E. W. Allen, Oakley, and Mrs. D. M. Belcher of Winchester turned in cards of 101.

The course was in good shape for the play, and all but four of the starters turned in cards.

Mrs. H. C. Philbrick of Brae Burn, while she turned in a rather high score, taking 122 strokes for the 18 holes, made the feature shot of the day. After taking a 10 on the fifteenth hole, Mrs. Philbrick had a fine drive from the sixteenth tee, the ball landing fair on the green, and rolling into the cup for a 1. The sixteenth hole at Woodland has been rebuilt this year, and this is the first time a 1 has been made there by any one.

Both Mrs. Jackson and Miss Sargent caused surprise by their playing. Mrs. Jackson was selected by many as the most likely one in the field to turn in the lowest card, but the former national and eastern champion was not on her best game. Her 48 was fair golf, but her 53 coming in brought the total over the 100 mark. Miss Sargent has won a number of trophies and is recognized as a steady player, but she was not generally picked to finish second. She

went out in 48 and came home in 50. The summary follows:

	Out in T'ls
Miss H. S. Curtis, Essex	43 49 92
Miss Alice Sargent, The Country	51 50 98
Mrs. C. F. Rowley, Oakley	52 48 100
Mrs. J. D. Woodfin, Lexington	49 51 100
Mrs. E. W. Allen, Oakley	49 52 101
Mrs. H. A. Jackson, Oakley	48 53 101
Mrs. D. M. Belcher, Winchester	50 51 101
Miss Edith Stevens, The Country	54 51 105
Miss Anne Nason, The Country	54 56 112
Mrs. R. D. Morse, Chestnut Hill	56 56 112
Mrs. G. B. Johnson, Chestnut Hill	56 58 113
Miss Marjorie Young, Wallaston	56 55 114
Mrs. F. D. McCarthy, Woodland	58 58 114
Mrs. F. W. Batchelder, Weston	54 61 115
Mrs. C. J. Rich, The Country	58 56 119
Mrs. I. F. Marshall, Brae Burn	58 61 119
Mrs. G. B. Elliott, Commonwealth	64 67 121
Mrs. Paul Keene, Tedesco	56 65 121
Mrs. T. M. Dowsley, Winchester	62 60 122
Mrs. H. C. Philbrick, Brae Burn	61 61 122
Mrs. D. W. Crosby, Chestnut Hill	63 59 122
Mrs. G. A. Lyon, The Country	62 65 127
Mrs. Alice Stackpole, The Country	62 79 141
Mrs. H. D. Hitchborn, Lexington	75 85 160

PROFESSIONAL GOLF TOURNEY IS ABANDONED

Players Will Do All They Can to Aid the Red Cross Society in Securing Financial Funds

NEW YORK, N. Y.—One more golf tournament was abandoned Monday, when the Professional Golfers Association of America, at a meeting at the Hotel Martinique, decided to call off the professional championship, which was held last year at Siwanoy. Yesterday's discussion, however, had not so much to do with this feature of the golfing situation as it did with the subject of patriotic endeavor by the professional golfers.

It was the sentiment of the meeting that the professionals would do all in their power to aid the Red Cross in gathering money. Many of the professionals have already been giving exhibition matches. Something in the nature of an international match will also be arranged between the English and Scotch players in this country and the American professionals.

Almost the first business of the meeting was the appropriation of \$1650 for the purchase of an ambulance for the American Red Cross, and there was some talk of presenting an aero-plane to the Government at a later date. It is planned to have a war relief fund, so that provision may be made for the families of those of the association who are called into the war should their case demand assistance.

The Metropolitan Association elected the following members to its executive committee: Herbert Strong, Robert White, John Hobens, John Mackie, Gilbert Nichols, James Maiden, W. Gourley, W. Robertson, and J. S. Mackie.

MAINE TENNIS PLAY THIS WEEK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LEWISTON, Me.—The annual state lawn tennis tournament between the four Maine colleges will be held here under the auspices of Bates, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of this week. Bates is favored to win the meet, with Bowdoin second.

These two colleges met in a dual tournament which resulted in a victory for Bates. Bates based most of his hopes for victory in the playing of the Purinton brothers, who last year were successful in the tournament. Bowdoin has a strong player in its captain, L. D. Flynn. One Bowdoin varsity player is in France and two others are in the Army. Maine and Colby will probably not be able to enter strong teams in the meet this year, as they have not yet had opportunity for competition. Bates won the meet last year at Orono.

GOLF TOURNEY TO HELP RED CROSS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—It is hoped to raise about \$5000 for the Red Cross at the annual patriotic tournament, which, on account of the war, will take the place this season of the annual National United States open golf competition, and which has been transferred to the Whitemarsh Valley C. C. from the Brae Burn C. C., West Newton, Mass.

There will be an admission fee for the first time, and the money thus raised and the prize money and entrance fees also, will go for the country's field service.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE
At Montreal

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Montreal 0 0 0 0 2 2 0 8 14 2
Boston 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 6 1

At Rochester

Innings: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Providence 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 7 10 3
Rochester 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 2 11 3

GAMES AT TORONTO
Newark at Toronto.
Baltimore at Buffalo.
Providence at Rochester.

SOUTHERN LEAGUE
Atlanta 5, New Jersey 5.
Chattanooga 11, Mobile 1.
Memphis 7, New Orleans 1.

ILLINOIS HAS BEST PROSPECT

Favored to Win the Western Conference Lawn Tennis Championship Tourney at Chicago the Last of This Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—The annual Western Conference lawn tennis tournament will be held at this time of the year as usual, Thursday, Friday and Saturday of this week, on the courts of the University of Chicago. The smallness of the entry list is a little out of the ordinary, though the attendance is never known to be exceeding popularly. Chicago, the champions, will match up with Illinois for the championship. Purdue and Ohio State are the other conference entries. The single outsider is Rose Polytechnic of Terra Haute, Ind. Nobody around here knows much of anything about their candidates. It is seldom that these non-conference schools send up a winner, a rule smashed all to pieces in 1907 when W. T. Hayes began a very prosperous Western tennis career by cleaning up the Western intercollegiate singles as the representative of Cornell College in Iowa.

The departure of A. J. Lindauer, the Maroon captain and Western Conference champion in both singles and doubles, for Ft. Sheridan, thrusts the burden of carrying Chicago to victory over on the shoulders of his doubles teammate, C. G. Clark, playing this week his last intercollegiate tennis as a senior. The dual meets have developed that Illinois will be the chief competitor for the championship and that the same burden of honor bearing, with the Illini, will fall to E. G. McKay, a sophomore who has already made a name for himself in Western Conference sports as center on the Illinois basketball team. In short, on the strength of performance, the Western intercollegiate singles will be conducted along lines similar to those of other clubs in various other cities, notably Boston.

The meeting held last night was the best represented gathering of persons connected with the figure-skating sport held in this city in more than 20 years, and when the plans for the proposed association have been completed it will mark the first time since 1865 that such an organization for the promotion of figure skating in this city has been formed.

The sport in this section of the country has been steadily increasing its popularity, and is at present attracting more devotees than it has for many years past. It is the object of the proposed organization to foster the sport, promote and direct it, and to encourage enthusiasts so that the pastime will attract a yet larger following.

It was voted that a figure skating association be organized in this city, and a committee was appointed for the purpose of choosing a name for the organization, determining the amount of dues, and outlining the objects of the association. It was also decided to hold a national championship meeting next year if the war has ended by that time.

It was decided to give a complimentary dinner to Bror Meyer, world's professional champion figure skater, and Miss Emy Bergfeldt, for their interest in the present movement to form a club. Those on the committee are Mrs. S. R. Beresford, who won the junior championship in 1915; G. M. Lynes, Paul Armitage, Walter Russell and J. B. Lieberman.

GLASGOW CELTIC ARE CHAMPIONS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Glasgow Celtic won the Association football championship of the Scottish League for the fourth successive season, on April 28, leading Greenwich Morton, the next club, by no fewer than 10 points. In 38 games they obtained 64 points, with a goal record of 79 for and 17 against. They were only beaten once during the whole of the season, Kilmarock scoring the two goals of the match on the Celtic ground on April 21. The final Celtic engagement was with the Clyde Club and the champions won by 5 goals to 0. Greenock Morton won against Aberdeen by 2 goals to 0, but the Rangers, one point behind, were defeated at Dundee 2 to 1.

Granting that the favorites come through in the singles to meet each other, the contest between Clark and McKay will no doubt prove a battle for the net. Both have first-class services and rush in for net play. McKay, the basketball center, has a very long reach. His work last week at Chicago, when he dropped a three-set match to Clark in their first encounter showed him to be rather weak overhead and somewhat slow. His powerful twist service appears to be his strong point. Clark has a fair net game and is clever overhead. Neither is up to the standard set for the game by Lindauer last spring.

If a comparison were to be carried a little further it might be added that Clark prefers the slower, more careful style, while McKay hits harder and takes more chances. This was exemplified in last week's match. Clark had been puzzled by the Illinois man's service and was meeting it only fairly well. He had been standing on the base line, and meantime McKay was getting well in to the net for some nice kills. Sets got to one-all when Clark switched his game, coming in well into the court to take the service quickly. He placed his returns pretty well, finding holes on either side of the server, who was caught a little slow in getting up, and short lobs proving effective, the Illini man began to hit outside and the Maroon took the set 6-2, and the match.

When the Chicago Cubs were in Boston, Manager Mitchell said that he regarded Philadelphia as one of the strongest clubs in the National League circuit this summer and it looks now as if he was pretty nearly right. After winning 10 straight games, Chicago has been forced to take three straight defeats from the champions of 1915.

MINOR LEAGUES CONFER AGAIN

CHICAGO, Ill.—"Warriors of the Delaware tribe of Indians have taken up the cry of 'farms or arms' and want to do something in this war," said Chief Wee-Che-Car-Pia, otherwise Richard Calmet Adams, hereditary chieftain of the nation, in the Tribune.

"If we are not to fight, we want our land claims which have never been given us. Five times the Government has offered to settle with us for cash. We don't want cash. We claim about 200,000 acres, 160 for every member.

"We lost a concession of 3,000,000 acres in Texas when we marched out of that State in a body when the Civil War broke out and joined the Union cause.

That land would have made us all millionaires, for on it the oil fields of Spindletop and Sour Lake were found.

"Texas canceled our holdings and that is the price our loyalty cost us. I think the feeling of the country at this time is that we should be given our land, as other tribes have got theirs, so we can get to farming."

Zuck, a left-hander of Ohio State, is expected to do well, and so is Capt. W. H. Becker '17 of Illinois. The runner-up in last year's event, Capt. D. W. Maxon '17 of Ohio State, is still another good man. Becker has been outplayed by his teammate so far this season, but he is a clever player, and both of the Ohio men are strong and will make a fine team in the doubles. If any of the three gets going at top speed this week he is likely to topple over the favorites, for the margin between all five is not so very great.

Zuck, the Ohioan, has a reverse service which is puzzling, an acquisition from the Ohio State coach, Charles Farber, a well-known tournament player of this section 10 years back

SUFFRAGISTS IN FRANCE CONVENE

Congress in Paris Hears of the Activities of the Union Francaise Pour le Suffrage des Femmes for the Past Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France.—The Congress of the Union Francaise pour le Suffrage des Femmes was held in Paris recently with Mme. de Witt Schlumberger in the chair.

A number of delegates from the provincial societies were present, though the difficulties of travel in France at the present time are great. The president thanked them for having shown their appreciation of the capital importance of the suffrage cause, an importance which even a great war does not minimize, she said, since the right of voting is necessary to women in the work of reorganizing the country after the war. Work in the suffrage cause, continued Mme. de Witt Schlumberger, is an excellent training in altruism and devotion; it also broadens and enlightens. The improvement of the lot of women and children (which is a vital subject to the human race) is the main object of the demand for voting powers, and is an object which does not allow of selfishness or personal ambition, since it concerns the women of an entire nation, and not only them, but the women of the whole world. The news of a victory for the women's cause in other lands, fills us with a deep joy. We strongly believe in the self-propagating powers of feminine suffrage. The successes of America and of England as well as the Russian hopes, though still somewhat vague, are, therefore, successes for the women of France. The President then read an important report dealing with the relations of the French Suffrage Union and the International Alliance, with a large number of the countries whose nationals are members of the alliance. A great deal of correspondence had been carried on with a number of the heads of the various woman suffrage organizations with respect to the large congress of women organizations proposed by Sweden, to take place at the same time as the peace negotiations. The French Union had, for several reasons, strongly opposed the holding of the congress in the form proposed, and Mme. de Witt Schlumberger had the satisfaction of stating that the delegate of the Scandinavian states, at an important meeting called in Stockholm, had decided to cancel the invitation.

The congress was then asked to send a message of welcome to the United States on its entry into the great struggle in the cause of justice, and Mme. Brunschwig read the message which had been sent by the union to the Provisional Russian Government. The report on the results of the union's activity during the last year, read by Mme. Brunschwig, was approved by the assembly. She pointed to the favorable vote of the Universal Suffrage Commission of the Chamber as decidedly a promising result, but she said, "We have not yet overcome the greatest difficulties, we know that every step forward will mean great efforts. Inertia is a difficult thing to conquer, and that is what we are faced with." The suffrage congress has asked that a special campaign be carried on against an uncontrolled cinema. At the present time, a bill is expected to be shortly brought forward which will meet the situation. With regard to the apparently fruitless campaign which the union has carried on against "alcoholism," Mme. Brunschwig remarked that it was only a further proof that nothing definite would be done in the matter until the women had the power to vote. As for the guardianship of children and their legitimation, progress had been realized, as well as in the matter of equal salaries. The municipal library commissions had been opened to women during the year. Women had now also been admitted as members of the commission for the reform of secondary education for girls in the Ministry of Education and of the committee on women's work organized by the Arment Ministry. Our work this year, concluded Mme. Brunschwig, has been heavy, because, quite apart from suffrage activities, there has been a great deal to be done in connection with the war, but the present calls for a preparation of the future, and we need the help of all."

Following on a report read by Mme. Suzanne Grinberg on the bills touching on women and children's welfare now before Parliament, a resolution was passed requesting the Chamber of Deputies to give precedence to the discussion and consideration to all bills dealing with the protection of mothers and children. The question of the progress of the movement for the granting of suffrage to women was dealt with by Mme. Pauline Rebours, who recounted the victory which the women had won in obtaining M. Flandin's favorable report on the question of the municipal vote. M. Louis Marin, deputy for Meurthe, et Moselle, in his address to the congress advised the women not to show themselves too satisfied with the promises of the Universal Suffrage Commission. Let them wait until acts had proved the value of words. Women should have the vote immediately, he declared, so that they may thus be given the opportunity of preparing for their role as "citizens." His demand for energetic action on the part of the women, an action which might hope for the support of the parliamentary feminist group, was received with unanimous applause by the Congress and the following resolution was passed: "That this congress, considering that it is just to give woman her share in the responsibility of the political

POSSIBILITY OF ENLARGING THE BURMA COUNCIL

Committee Urges That Legislature in British Indian Province Consist of 30 Members

By The Christian Science Monitor special correspondent in Burma

RANGOON, Burma.—The report of the committee appointed to investigate the possibility of enlarging the Burma Legislative Council is now published. Burma is no doubt the most backward of the provinces of India in giving public expression to its convictions. The Burman seems naturally disposed to tell one what he imagines one would like to hear, rather than what he really thinks himself. It is true that Burmans of this frame of mind are not so much in evidence as they used to be, but they have figured largely in all previous Legislative Councils; and it is only natural, when the Government selects, that it should select those individuals whose ideas seem so generally to coincide with its own.

For some years past the Y. M. B. A. (Young Man's Buddhist Association) has done much toward developing a body of purely Burmese opinion in social matters; but a great deal remains yet to be done, and the procession in this direction should obviously be led by the Legislative Council. The addition of elected members and many nonofficial members to the council may, if the committee's proposals are adopted, put new life into the old body. The following is an extract from the committee's report:

"1. The committee are of opinion that the present number of members of the Burma Legislative Council is insufficient to represent satisfactorily the different interests in the province, and that an increase is required both in the official and the nonofficial membership. They recommend that the council consist of 30 members in all and that it should be constituted as follows:

A. Nominated official members.....	10
B. Elected nonofficial members:	
(a) by the Burma Chamber of Commerce.....	1
(b) by the Rangoon Trades Association.....	1
(c) by the Burma Educational Syndicate and later by the Burma University.....	1
(d) by the Rangoon City Council.....	3
Total elected members.....	6
C. Nominated nonofficial members:	
(a) to represent the district rural population.....	6
(b) to represent the Shan States.....	1
(c) to represent the Indian Community.....	2
(d) to represent the Chinese Community.....	1
(e) to represent other interests.....	2
Total nominated members.....	12
D. Nominated experts who may be either officials or nonofficials.....	2
Grand total.....	30

"Under the committee's proposals there will be six elected and 12 nominated nonofficial members of the council. The committee have considered carefully whether it is possible to develop further the elective system, and have come to the conclusion that any further extension is undesirable at the present time. The committee are informed by all the Burmese and other members acquainted with Burmese opinion, that the people them-

selves are at present strongly in favor of nomination by Government, in preference to election. In view of this opinion the committee considered that the rural population of the province is not yet at a stage at which the electoral system can be introduced with advantage, but that the principles of such a system will become better known and understood with the spread of the cooperative movement, in which it is being largely applied. The committee think, therefore, that it may be possible later to introduce a measure for election, in place of nomination of the six district rural representatives, the election to be made either by village headmen, or by such other agency as may be found suitable, and they recommend that the method of appointment of these representatives be reconsidered a few weeks.

(Signed) "H. THOMPSON, Chairman."

As a first step toward a larger, more authoritative and responsible body the proposals by the committee deserve the hearty support of all communities. The electoral system is little understood in Burma, and for that reason not specially desired by the people themselves. In these circumstances an elected membership of six out of a total of 30, is probably a wise and prudent beginning.

BAVARIAN LABOR DECREE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—According to a dispatch from the Berliner Tageblatt, the Bavarian War Office has published a decree to the effect that people not liable to auxiliary service must not be engaged by industrial concerns or as domestic servants unless they have worked on the land for at least six weeks during the preceding 12 months. Similarly, employees already engaged, who have not fulfilled these conditions are to be dismissed. The order is stated to be chiefly directed against country girls engaged in domestic service in the towns. The Berliner Tageblatt, however, while reserving its final judgment until acquainted with the actual text of the proclamation, points out that, since it applies to those not liable to auxiliary service, it appears to be an arbitrary restriction of personal freedom, and asks with what right such an order could be promulgated.

WOMEN AND FOOD QUESTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEUKOLLN, Germany—It has been decided by the Town Council of Neukolln that the food supply question must no longer be dealt with by the municipal authorities without consulting women. A conference of women was recently held to consider the matter, and a special committee of women of all parties has been appointed to consult with the authorities as to the provision and distribution of food.

RESTRICTIONS ON WOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—It is announced by the Secretary of the War Office that in view of the increasing shortage of imported soft wood, an order has been made by the Army Council which will greatly limit the use of wood for any purpose not of national importance. Unless any merchant can produce a permit signed by the Director of Timber Supplies his monthly sales will be limited to 1 per cent of his stock as it stood on April 1.

WHAT THEY SAY IN SOUTH AMERICA

South American newspapers showed

considerable interest in the election of Miss Jeannette Rankin to a seat in the United States House of Representatives.

Hailing this event as "A Triumph of Suffragism," La Nacion (Buenos Aires) of April 2, printed an article with a portrait. As translated from the Spanish for The Christian Science Monitor, the article ran, in part, as follows:

"It has been noted that there is no sex division in voting and that women not only divide their vote, but also they divide mostly in the same proportion as the men. One would say, then, that it will be the same when there are as many women deputies as men, and that future parliaments will not differ appreciably from those of our day; moreover, one would conclude that there is not much value in a reform that overturns everything without improving anything, and that can only work out a loss for the women who mingle in politics, since the more it changes the more it is the same thing."

"Suffragism, moreover, has, like everything else in the world, its limit of expansion, and this it will soon reach. Yet, rendering all homage to those who, like Miss Rankin, give themselves completely to public affairs, a 'woman of state' will always be an exception. There will always be an infinite majority of women who will understand that few electoral diplomas are necessary in order to govern the men. Let us hope that woman will refuse an equality that will despoil her of her rights, and that this amiable tyrant will never abdicate."

Exclaiming over the kind of clothes worn by the President of the United States on formal occasions, and the divergence in North and South American customs in this respect, El Mercurio (Valparaiso, Chile) of April 7, printed the following under the heading "Republicanism":

"There is reason to take notice that the President of the United States, Mr. Wilson, presented himself before the Senate of his country, in the most solemn moment one could imagine, in simple street dress. Among us, he would be severely criticized for having, at such a time, appeared before the Congress in any other costume than that of the swallow-tailed coat. "This has its ridiculous side, and the time will come when we may have to consider relieving ourselves a little of our iron-bound formalities of costume. Here, we use the dress coat in broad daylight to go to the opening of a session of Congress.

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NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

TAX PHASE IN BOND MARKET

Rapid Decline in Prices of High-Grade Issues Largely Caused by Selling to Avoid New Levies

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The rapid decline in prices of bonds, and of high-grade issues especially, since the prospect of heavier taxes, as result of United States entrance into the war loomed on the horizon, has caused some bondholders to acquire a distorted idea of the incidence of the Government tax. Further, their perspective of the proper relations between the tax yield on corporation bonds, and yield on tax exempt bonds, has tended to become slightly warped.

At current prices, the advantage of selling corporation bonds to invest in tax exempt municipals or the Government bonds, is not exactly clear. For instance, take Atchison general 4s, which sold as high as 97 in January, a yield basis of 4.13 per cent, and sold last Thursday at 89%, a yield basis of about 4.48. If the holder of that bond had to pay an income tax under the new proposed schedule of 25 per cent, his yield at 89% would be reduced from 4.48 per cent to 3.48 per cent. Sale of that bond, therefore, at current prices to invest in the 3 1/2 per cent Government loan, merely to avoid the taxation feature, would not be worth while.

To sell the bond and invest in short-term municipals which are tax-exempt, yielding say 4.10 per cent to 4.20 per cent, would appear to give the investor a better return than to stay with his Atchison bond. As a matter of fact, the investor making that switch is merely buying a policy which insures that he shall never recover the loss which he has taken in selling at 89% a bond which cost him 97, a difference of \$72.50 on a \$1000 bond.

The investor must remember that, whatever he pays for his bond, when it comes to switching to another security any comparison of yields must be made on the basis of the current selling price of his bond and not on the basis of what he paid for it.

In the case of short term municipals, and a large proportion of present day municipals are of serial maturities beginning with a nearby date, the man who switches from a corporation bond in which he has a loss is guaranteed against recovery of the principal. Selling at a premium, the municipal is hardly likely to rise in price, but is sure to recede steadily as its maturity approaches. It would not be surprising if the man who made such a switch should find that by the time his municipal was maturing his railroad bond had just about recovered its loss.

In considering this matter it must be admitted that the man who switches from corporation bonds to the new Government 3 1/2s has an advantage over the man who puts his money into tax-free municipals. If no bonds bearing higher than 3 1/2 per cent interest are brought out his bonds may command a premium after the war. If during the period of hostilities a bond bearing a higher rate of interest be issued by the Government, he has the privilege of exchanging his 3 1/2s for the higher interest-bearing bond.

The following table gives year of maturity, high prices of Jan. 18 and the closing prices on May 17, the points decline, and the yield at the latter level, of 20 railroad bonds used in compiling bond averages. Those contemplating switching from the rails to municipals might well contemplate the current yields on their bonds in comparison with that of the municipals:

Price Price
Jan 18 May 17
1917. \$8,174,452 \$31,056,381 24.08 \$27,108,966
1916. 8,174,452 28,669,581 23.95 27,095,909
1915. 8,482,092 28,629,724 23.59 17,497,173
1914. 8,177,114 28,310,053 23.54 15,504,123
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1910. 5,640,468 22,590,876 20.89 6,124,754

Net profits Com stock on surplus

OIL PROSPECTING IN COSTA RICA ON A BIG SCALE

Sinclair Company Interests of New Jersey Acquire Concession of 9,000,000 Acres

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA, R. P.—The Sinclair oil interests of New Jersey have acquired a large concession for oil prospecting in Costa Rica and Panama, embracing a territory of 9,000,000 acres. Dr. Donald F. McDonald, formerly the geologist of the Panama Canal, has accepted the task of directing a prospecting expedition which has already left for the field. The territory lies on the border of the two republics, on the Atlantic Coast, adjacent to the United Fruit Company's interests around Boquete del Toro.

Rumors of oil discoveries in that region have reached Panama frequently of late, and they have culminated in this systematic effort to locate possible deposits. The fact that Dr. McDonald was an expert attached to the Panama-Costa Rica Boundary Commission, and traversed the territory in question in that capacity, is taken to have a significant bearing on the likelihood of the reality of the oil discoveries. There has been a difference of opinion among geologists on the theoretical possibility of oil-bearing strata in the volcanic rocks which predominate in the whole Isthmian formation, and Dr. McDonald's work will be interesting for that reason whether or not the company has any intention of capitalizing this surplus by the declaration of further common stock dividends, the fact remains that ample basis and justification exists for such stock dividends when in the judgement of the directors the time is ripe.

Below is an eight-year comparison of net profits, amount of common stock outstanding, at the end of each fiscal year—as increased at intervals by stock dividends—the per cent earned each year on the common stock after preferred stock dividends, and the profit and loss surplus at the end of the fiscal periods:

UNITED SHOE MACHINERY CO. HAS BIG YEAR

Profits for Twelve Months Period Largest in Company's History

The profits of the United Shoe Machinery Company for the year ended Feb. 28 were the largest in the company's history and were equal to \$6.02 a share on the common stock, compared with \$4.49 and \$3.75 in 1916 and 1915, respectively.

This showing must be considered altogether satisfactory, especially in view of foreign conditions. President Winslow points out that the company's business in the Scandinavian countries "has been materially affected by our inability to make shipments to our Danish company in Copenhagen, upon which shoe manufacturers of Norway, Sweden and Denmark were dependent for supplies and parts."

One of the most interesting features of the report is the statement that the company's ownership in stock of subsidiary companies as of March 1, 1916, has been marked up by \$10,902,605 as a result of a revaluation of these assets. This marking up has resulted in increasing profit and loss surplus to a figure larger than it has ever been before, or to \$27,109,966.

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KEARSARGE, N. H.
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TENTH SEASON
A select summer hotel, directly on the ocean 20 miles north of Boston. The remarkable views, sun, sun, swimming and open air. Tennis and bathing. Yachting center. Superior cuisine. Booklets. A. H. & E. LANE, Proprietors.

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CABLE ADDRESS: CLOPLAZA
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ESTABLISHED 1911
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TARIFF
Single with Bath: \$3 per day and up
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U. S. GRANT HOTEL
San Diego, Calif.
500 Rooms. \$1.50 per Day and Up.
J. H. HOLMES, General Manager.

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Operating Brandon Hall, Brookline, Mass.
Announce to guests of
The Masconomo
and Cottages
at Manchester-by-the-Sea
On the Exclusive and Famous North Shore
that reservations for season of 1917 should now be made.

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PROVINCETOWN, MASS.
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LONDON IN THE NINETIES

THE HORSE BUS

"Ben! Ben! 'Igh 'obin! Ben!" The old cry still occasionally rings along the London curbstones, but it is war time, and the conductor almost certainly a girl. In the spacious days of the nineties it was otherwise. Horse power had not dispossessed horses, nor had the petrol tank taken the place of the nose bag. It is wonderful how far the change reaches. Even your city sparrow is made to feel it. Linger, for a moment, any place you chose, where the motor busses finish their run, say at the palace of hot brick and plate glass, on the St. Albans road, Watling Street, the Romans called it. In the nineties it was a tiny little inn, jammed right up against the hedge rows and the fields. The very first outpost of London, as you drove in from Hendon. Today it is a "restaurant," in the midst of a sea of slate roofs, surging over "Shoot-out Hill," and flowing down again toward Kilburn. And instead of a couple of little horse busses drawn up by the hedge, waiting their turn, a great line of scarlet motor busses leaking their petrol all across what was once the old inn yard.

It is this last outrage which has so disgruntled the sparrow. In the nineties he just dropped down from a twig in the hedge, or fluttered down from the gutter pipe, somewhere along which he had stowed his nest, and his dinner was always ready, a little pile of oats, shaken out of the nose-bags by the restive horses, splendid great colossi, as perfectly groomed as those for Milord Mayor's coach. But, now, Ichabod! the glory of the road is departed, nothing but some greasy wood pavement, in which not even a respectable puddle can collect for a thirsty bird, no thatched over the gutters into which a nest can be tucked, and the great plate glass monstrosity, flaming like the scarlet woman, and calling itself by a new-fangled foreign name of restaurant. Why it is worse than two sparrows on one ear of corn, and the proverb says that is bad enough.

In the good old days you could climb up on the box seat, settle yourself under the apron, beside the coachman, it was the worst possible faus pas to call him driver, and wait while he held out his whip, in the grand manner of the road, to catch the reins which the 'ostler threw up, and then, with a gentle flick of the lash across the gleaming haunches of the horses, you were off. So long as there were coachmen handling ribbons, and not mere mechanics "hanging on to a wheel," your driver, pardon the word, was a sort of autocrat, with a pretty wit, equal to anything Touchstone ever found in William. It he was in the grand manner he appeared, on the first of May, in a gray felt top-hat, perched jauntily on the side of his head, a bowler was, of course, anathema, and this he exchanged on wet days for a shiny oil-skin hat of the same pattern. Occasionally, this when he adhered to the tradition of the stage coach, he would wear a low top-hat, somewhat like the one "Mr. Tony Veller" was wont to issue from "The Marquis of Granby" in and then, he would raise his whip handle, in stately salute, to his hat brim, when any other driver in the same fashion passed him on the road. The last coachmen, perhaps, to continue this ceremony, were two rubicund brothers who drove Association busses, from "The Cock" at Kilburn, to Victoria, and who gravely saluted, on every journey, as they passed one another on the road.

Many indeed were the customs which grew up round these old coachmen. In the early nineties, the box seats, the knife board, and the iron ladder, fixed perpendicularly against the back of the bus, had not given place to the staircase and the garden seat, and wither would have been the contempt of the coachman requested to stop either to take up or set down anyone—but a lady or an elderly gentleman. You were expected to jump on to the tall step from the road, or step backwards from it on to the road, whilst the coachman bowed his bus along at the rate of six or seven miles an hour. Woe unto the beginner who had not the courage to take that step backwards into space, and who hung on to the strap and found himself running behind the door, afraid to let go, or who stepped sideways to a certain fall in the dust. A much more difficult accomplishment than this was the drop from the box, clear of the front wheel, into the road, whilst the bus was swinging along its way. A fearsome thing the first time it was attempted, more especially in the traffic of a London street, but a simple thing, and wondrous easy withal once you got used to it. On each occasion the driver would hold the great strap, by which you pulled yourself up, in mounting, from the front wheel to the box, so that you might hang right out over the road before letting go. He regarded a good clean drop with a certain restrained admiration, and would report on it, critically, and with not a little repetition to the other riders on the box seat, and to the passengers at his end of the knife board. Those at the opposite end of the knife board, always the last comers, he it said, he left, perforce, to the entertainment of the conductor, who did his share of the honors, standing on the top rung of one of the iron ladders on either side of the door.

There was, indeed, a certain note of intimacy pervading the old horse bus, which is entirely missing from its monstrous successor. It kept time with positively surprising regularity stopped or slowed down at certain crossings to take up its regular passengers, who occupied, undisputed, their regular seats every day. The driver was nearly always something of a character with a fund of anecdote, a power of banter, and a readiness of repartee, which he sharpened and polished indiscriminately on the passengers. Much of his humor was, it must be admitted, full flavored, not a

little of his badinage would have failed to satisfy Mr. Balfour, but the ability with which he could maintain an exchange of repartee, over his shoulder, with a van driver or a cabby, the fecundity of his adjectives, and the finality of his last word, would have taken away the breath of the local debating society. Unfortunately it would be impossible to make a golden book of his sayings. "Mr. Punch" has appropriated them by the score, they are to be found amongst the most treasured impromptus of the professional dinner-out, and the funny column of the suburban newspaper has debased them in the mint of parochial propriety. But flung out, half choked with Homeric laughter, of a fine morning, in the Bayswater road, or rapped out, with a salt of acidity in the jam of traffic, of an evening in Cheapside, they had flavor and a crispness not to be forgotten.

The taxicab and the motor bus have unquestionably their advantages, but the handsome and the horse bus had a charm entirely of their own, and though no one would, for the world, go back to them, their memory is already enshrined amidst the old world memories, now that the warning lash of the driver no longer sounds on the side windows, and the voice of the conductor crying, "Ben! Ben! 'Igh 'obin! Ben!" is dumb.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Grain Regulations

INDIANAPOLIS NEWS—The action of representative grain exchanges in various parts of the country in taking steps to stop hysterical speculation in wheat is undoubtedly actuated by a desire to preserve the function of the grain exchange. Had things been allowed to go along as they were going two weeks ago, grain dealers and millers might easily have found themselves the object of Government disfavor, and the Government might even have gone to the extent of taking over the whole machinery of grain distribution and manufacture. The country anyway is about ready to see an end put to speculation in foodstuffs under the guise of board of trade organization.

William Duane, who is to be the first incumbent of the chair of biophysics at Harvard University, is a University of Pennsylvania graduate and also an alumnus of Harvard College. His doctor's degree he earned at the University of Berlin. When he returned to the United States from study-abroad he accepted the chair of physics in the University of Colorado, and remained there until 1907. Then he went to Paris, entered the Curie laboratory and studied radium and radio-active phenomena, at the same time doing research work in the University of Paris.

Henry E. Huntington, purchaser of a large part of the famous Bridgeport Library owned by Lord Ellesmere, is a California and New York multimillionaire, whose purchases of libraries en bloc in the last few years have made him the owner of the largest and most valuable collections of manuscripts and books ever accumulated by an American. He paid more than \$1,000,000 for the 8,000 printed books, 200 manuscripts and 10,000 historical documents included in this latest purchase. Any duplicates he may have acquired by the latest raid on British treasures he doubtless will sell as he has in previous instances; and in this way some of the valuable "items" may find their way ultimately back to England or to the large public collections of the United States. Mr. Huntington's chief prize by this purchase is the "Ellesmere Chaucer." Mr. Huntington is a native of New York State, whose first venture in business was as a hardware dealer; then he became a lumberman in West Virginia; and then an investor and manager of railways in West Virginia and adjacent territory.

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they Dodsworth. Letters regretting their inability to attend were received from the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London and the Bishop of Durham. The object for which the society was founded in 1874 has been accomplished, now that the sale of Indian opium in the six remaining provinces of China and in Shanghai has come to an end, but for the present the society will continue as a vigilance committee, so that its machinery will be ready in case any activity on its part should at any time appear desirable. The chairman, in the course of his speech, said he thought they might look forward to the time when the nations would combine, not only against the drug traffic, but against the drink traffic and other abuses of commerce. The Chinese Ambassador was present and expressed his great pleasure at seeing the end of the Chinese opium trade.

Robert S. Lovett, popularly known as "Judge Lovett," having volunteered to give practically all his time to service of the Red Cross during continuance of the United States in war, has been assigned by the chairman of the war council of that organization to important administrative duties.

Mr. Lovett at the present time is chairman of the executive committee of the Union Pacific railway system, with his headquarters in New York City. But from 1909 to 1913 he held not only this office but also was acting president of the same road and also of the Southern Pacific, having been called to these important posts in connection with the Harriman system of railroads following the departure of Mr. Harriman. His choice for this important duty was natural, inasmuch as for five years previous he had been general counsel and adviser of Mr. Harriman while the latter was carrying through his coups in the transportation lines of the West and Southwest. Mr. Lovett is a Texan born and Texan bred lawyer, whose professional practice early became identified with Texan railroads. Showing signal ability he in time rose to be the general counsel of the larger systems; and in the course of events came to hold positions giving him high rank in the legal and railroad worlds.

John Pentland Mahaffy, C. V. O., provost of Trinity College, Dublin, is a deeply learned scholar, and has written much on the subject of ancient Greece and Rome. At one time he was professor of ancient history at Trinity College. In 1908 the honorary degree of Phil. D. of Louvain was conferred upon him. He is also an Hon. LL. D. of St. Andrews and of Athens, Hon. D. C. L. of Oxford and also Hon. Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford. He is besides hon. member of the Academy of Sciences, Utrecht, of the Archaeological Society of Alexandria and of the Parnassus at Athens. Dr. Mahaffy is well versed in the history of Trinity College, Dublin, and has recently contributed a valuable paper on some points in connection with the Irish plate in the collection of Trinity College. He is a lover of music and holds the degree of Mus. D. of Dublin.

WOMEN LAND VOLUNTEERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Up to April 10, 6,349 women had sent in forms, obtained at the post offices volunteering for work on the land. Although all the applicants are not suitable for the work, it is stated that the percentage of suitable applicants is increasing.

SUPPRESSION OF OPIUM TRAFFIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The final meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Indo-Chinese Opium Trade was held under the presidency of Sir Mat-

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

Ellwood P. Cubberley of Leland Stanford Jr. University, California, who has been selected to be dean of the school of education which that institution is to make a formal part of its graduate and professional school equipment, has been head of the faculty department devoted to pedagogics since 1906. For eight years previous to that date he was an associate professor teaching in the same field, the university calling him from the superintendency of schools in San Diego. Professor Cubberley is an Indian, trained at Indiana University and at Columbia University, New York City. Specializing in pedagogics while a student he has steadily pursued the profession since he got his doctor's degree; and now he gets a full chance to do his desired work in a leading Pacific Coast university. Both as an editor of school textbooks and as a writer of helpful books on the theory and practice of education, of which he has many to his credit, he has won a national constituency that will be interested in his present good fortune.

The taxicab and the motor bus have

unquestionably their advantages, but the handsome and the horse bus had a charm entirely of their own, and though no one would, for the world,

go back to them, their memory is already enshrined amidst the old world memories, now that the warning lash of the driver no longer sounds on the side windows, and the voice of the conductor crying, "Ben! Ben! 'Igh 'obin! Ben!" is dumb.

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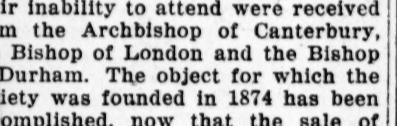
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FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

Clothes on Geometric Lines

"The greater part of the money put into a gown should be spent for a beautiful fabric, if one wishes to dress really well and artistically. I believe heartily in the maximum of material and design and the minimum of work—but that work accurately done. All the gowns that I design are made on absolutely geometric lines; they are based wholly on the square, the triangle, and the rectangle. Made on such lines, they hang perfectly, simply take care of themselves." The speaker, Sally White, designer of truly artistic gowns, slipped over her head a lovely creation in soft blue brocade. Except for its lightness, it resembled a tapestry. The long, graceful flowing lines made the caller think of pictures she had seen of costumes worn in the Middle Ages. The collar standing up at the back, the close fitting cuffs at the ends of the long, loose sleeves, and the sash knotted low at one side, all added to the medieval effect. These parts were made of plain blue.

"This gown," said the designer, "I planned for a woman who could not decide which side of this beautiful fabric she wanted to use for the outside. One is plain, the other, as you see, patterned like a brocade or tapestry, and both are beautiful. I have solved the problem for her by making the gown reversible. When she wishes to wear a plain blue gown, she will have the simple trimmings of the figured side; just as, when she will go in tapestry effect, she will have accessories of plain color.

"Rapidly changing styles, such as we have had so long in women's clothes, are not only extravagant but useless. They simply give the button maker a chance to make money one year, the lace maker the next, and so on. I believe that we women would be better dressed, if we were to find the styles that suited us individually and would stick to these, more or less. I do not mean by that to make ourselves a uniform, nor to wear the same style always. We change, ourselves, and what suits us at one time might not be at all satisfactory at another. I believe in changing the style of our costume, according to our feelings and wishes, not by order of a fashion dictator prescribing the same general designs for all women. It is quite possible to make two gowns of different fabrics on the same model, and yet have them look entirely different.

"I love to design what I call 'picture gowns.' How did I come to take up the work?" She repeated the caller's question. "I suppose it was really from a thwarted love of pretty clothes in my childhood. I lived in the country and did not have a large wardrobe. In fact, I made most of my own clothes, and had to make them over from things which we had in the house. To be sure, we had an attic and some trunks of old gowns of perfectly beautiful materials. I used to rip them all up and start as though with new materials. Some aunts of mine, who lived in the city, used to send me boxes with party gowns in them and they, I think, gave me my love and taste for the picture-que.

"I grew to love to make my own clothes. I think I always felt the dramatic suitability of clothes—that one should dress suitably and comfortably for one's part in life. So I just naturally became interested in planning and designing clothes for other people. First of all, I want to know what a woman does for her living, for that is a large factor in determining the style of garments she needs, adapting her clothes to her work. The woman who spends much of her time seated requires quite different things from the woman who goes about out of doors a great deal. For the pianist, one must pay particular attention to her sleeves, that they will not get in her way and so hamper her playing, but will at the same time be pretty and graceful in the sight of her audience. All art is based on usefulness.

"My best designing I do out in the country, away off from fashions. Sometimes I find, when I come back to town, that I have evolved some-thing that is being featured in ordinary styles. That is the way it was with pockets. I had been making big, baggy, comfortable ones some time before I returned to the city and found that they had become a popular adjunct to the modish costume."

One of this designer's most interesting pieces of work is a garden costume, such a pretty, attractive thing, of rose-colored Japanese crepe, with collar and cuffs and big buttons covered with figured washable pongee in beautiful colors. This looks as though the artist had departed from her adherence to the square, the triangle and the oblong, in favor of the circle, for the new garden frock is so voluminous that it has a decidedly circular appearance. It slips over the head and is cut large, in order that it may be worn over any ordinary costume, so that, when the gardener wishes to go out and pick a bunch of radishes or dig a hill of potatoes for dinner, she need not stop to remove a pretty gown. The cuffs fit closely about the wrists, but the full sleeves have plenty of room for the frilliest of blouse sleeves within them. The loose belt crosses in front and is fastened at each side with a large button covered with the washable pongee, such as is used for the sailor collar and cuffs. At each side of the skirt are huge pockets big enough to hold trowel, seeds and all sorts of garden necessities. They are so arranged that, as one kneels down to plant or weed, the bottom of the pocket rests upon the ground and its contents are within easy reach.

The very full skirt is treated in an interesting way. The middle part of it, for some distance at each side of the center, is sewed together at the edge of the hem and an elastic run in. This converts the thing into a divided skirt, which is more convenient for work and affords better protection to the gown which the garden frock covers. The elastic gives absolute freedom of motion.

For Those Who Like to Make Candy

Americans are credited with a strong and decided liking for candy, and certainly the exchange of recipes for making delicacies of that class has flourished from boarding-school and college days on. Here are a few examples of popular confections:

Ten-Minute Fudge—Mix together 2 cups of granulated white sugar, $\frac{1}{4}$ cup of salt, and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of milk (a generous measure), and add 2 squares of unsweetened chocolate. Let it cook 6 minutes after it comes to a boil. Remove from the fire, add 1 tablespoon butter, and 1 teaspoon of vanilla, and beat 4 minutes. Pour into a buttered pan.

Chocolate Creams—To the white of 1 egg, add an equal measure of water, and $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of extract of vanilla. Blend and work into it 1 pound of confectioner's sugar. Mold this fondant into small round balls and dip them into melted, unsweetened chocolate. Place on buttered paper until hard.

Old-Fashioned Molasses Candy—Boil together 2 cups of molasses, 1 cup of sugar, 1 tablespoon of butter, and 1 tablespoon of vinegar. When a little of it forms a hard ball, when dropped into cold water, remove from the fire and pour into a buttered pan. When cool enough to handle, pull it until it is light colored. Cut ropes of it into small pieces and cool on buttered papers or plates.

Fruit and Nut Glace—Heat gradually 2 cups of sugar; $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of cream of tartar and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of water. Let it boil without stirring, until it snaps easily when a little is poured into cold water. Set the pan into cold water to prevent further cooking, then set it into a pan of hot water to keep it hot. Into the syrup dip pieces of pineapple, figs, dates, walnuts, Brazil nuts, whatever fruit or nuts one wishes to treat in this way. Lay them after dipping, on pieces of buttered paper or on buttered platters. It is necessary to work very rapidly. All the fruit, buttered plates, etc., should

be quite ready for use before the syrup is made.

Nut Brittle—Butter a pan and sprinkle walnuts or peanuts, broken into small pieces, over it. In a saucepan on the stove, put 1 cup of sugar—or more, according to the quantity of candy desired—and let it melt rather slowly. Be careful not to let it burn. It usually looks as though it were going to just before it finally melts. Pour it quickly over the nuts in the buttered pan and rub the surface over with a piece of lemon.

Another recipe for the same kind of candy and one which is, perhaps, easier to make, calls for 1 cup of sugar and 1 cup of hot water. Boil these together until the syrup is brittle when subjected to the cold water test, then pour it over the buttered pan sprinkled with chopped nuts. Figs may be cut up and used in the same way to good advantage, so may dates and shredded coconut.

Brown Sugar Taffy—Boil 1 cup of brown sugar, 2 tablespoons of molasses, 4 tablespoons of water and a piece of butter the size of an egg until a teaspoonful of it will harden when dropped into cold water. Pour into a buttered pan and cut into small squares when cool.

Vinegar Candy—Boil together for about 20 minutes 1 cup of sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of water, 2 tablespoons of vinegar, 1 tablespoon of molasses and a piece of butter the size of an egg. As soon as it is cool enough to handle, pull it until as white as possible.

Cream Coconut Candy—Boil 2 cups of white granulated sugar and 1-3 cup of water until it is stringy, usually not quite 5 minutes. Let it cool, then beat with a fork until it becomes creamy in appearance. Then thicken it with shredded coconut and flavor with extract of vanilla.

Marshmallow Fudge—Boil 2 cups of sugar, 1 heaping teaspoon of white flour, a pinch of salt, $\frac{1}{2}$ squares of unsweetened chocolate and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cup of cream or rich milk until a little of it will harden, but not become brittle, when dropped into cold water; add 1 tablespoon of butter. Remove from the fire and add 1 teaspoon of extract of vanilla. Beat and, when almost ready to pour into the buttered pan, fold in about $\frac{1}{4}$ of a pound of marshmallows which have been cut into quarters.

Gingerbread Candy—Mix well 1 cup of molasses, 1 cup of white granulated sugar, 3 tablespoons of vinegar, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon of salt. Let boil over a good fire. When it looks as though it were almost done, add 2 tablespoons of butter. Try by dropping a little in ice water. When that is brittle, the candy is done. Add 1 teaspoon of vanilla, stir that in and then beat in 1 heaping teaspoon of saleratus. Pour into a buttered pan.

Cream Puffs—Boil 2 cups of brown sugar, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of white sugar and 2-3 of a cup of cold water until it threads from a fork. Beat the white of 1 egg very stiff, adding a pinch of salt to it. Pour the boiling syrup over it, beating constantly and beat until it is creamy; then drop from a teaspoon on buttered paper, or saltine or unsweetened crackers.

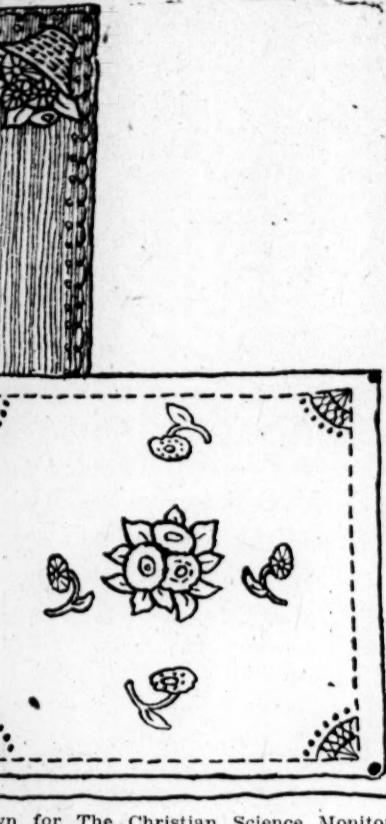
A Portable Oven

The amateur woman who lives in one of those increasingly popular one room, bath and kitchenette combinations, and who likes to do a bit of cooking occasionally, may bake, if she chooses, even though that kitchenette of hers boasts but a small one or two burner gas stove on a shelf. For there are small portable ovens to be had, inexpensively, too, which will fit over just one burner. These are useful, as well, on the large gas stove when one wants to bake a few potatoes or apples or little things of that sort; and they are economical, for they require much less gas to operate than the usual large oven of the range.

In Kerman itself there are one thousand ovens, each carpet being superintended by a master-weaver and two or more little boys, who work entirely from a pattern which is rich and contains many obsolete words; it is said that these patterns have been handed down orally from father to son for many centuries. Few women or girls are employed, and aniline dyes, which have almost ruined the

trade in nomad carpets, are carefully eschewed.

"As to the silk carpets, 'than which



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

New Use for Berlin Wool

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—There was a time, not so very long ago, when the words Berlin wool-work stood for a despised class of needlework, held to be altogether superseded and inferior. Now the wheel has come full circle and a new class of embroidery has been evolved, in which Berlin wool is the chief factor and which is decorative and effective in the highest degree though composed of the sim-

plest materials. By means of embroidery, such things as cushions and screens and so on are quickly and most effectively decorated at small cost, for the work is done in wool, on casement cloth. The stitches used are of the simplest, the work of the slightest, the whole effect ready depending on a good choice and combination of brilliant colors. A most effective tall folding screen of blue-black casement cloth had one group of gayly colored flowers in the center of the top of each panel. Its only other decoration was a single line running round each panel, about six inches from the edge, composed of big running stitches of alternating dark blue and orange wool, each about half an inch long. At each corner, the line was broken by a quaint, little round flower, worked in a very open buttonhole stitch, mauve at one corner and bright blue at the other, with centers of different shades of yellow, and a few very bright green leaves behind them.

The group of flowers in the middle of the panel was composed of woolen flowers, some rounded, worked in buttonhole stitch, others of long stitches of wool, all radiating from the center, with little bunches of pointed conventional green leaves striking out in different directions from behind the flowers. The colors were gay in the extreme, orange, pink, azure, yellow, deep blue and magenta; but, used in small quantities in this way, the effect was really delightful. A cushion covered in orange casement cloth was embroidered in the same manner; in this case, the outer line was of alternate stitches of mauve and purple, and the center group of flowers included conventional little blossoms of pink, turquoise blue, dark blue, and pale yellow flowers, all worked in the same very simple stitches, just flowers and leaves, no stalks showing. At each corner of the cushion were tassels made of wool, repeating all the different colors of the flowers. It is interesting that in this work the simplest materials are employed cotton and wool, and that the result is successful and decorative in an unusual degree. For a long time, there has been a convention that silk was practically the only possible material, or, at any rate, the best and most appropriate material with which curtains and such things should be covered; but now a new range of possibilities is opened up, and the woman who loves to make her home pretty and has an eye for color and some artistic inventiveness will rejoice.

Another young woman of Chicago, who is part owner and manager of three cafeterias, testified to the profit

of using Berlin wool-work in her

cafeterias.

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THE HOME FORUM

"Until the Day Dawn"

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

EVERWHERE in these days people are to be found, in the attitude of expectancy. Great events are happening in the world. Institutions which have existed for long periods, customs and practices that have held sway for generations, are giving place to other methods and to other ways. Where men thought stability existed, they now find the tottering fabric. It has been like that always more or less in the history of the human race. Let the finger run down the records of the past and it will be continually landing on material disintegration, national dissolution; and all the while, hidden perhaps under larger issues, runs the individual human struggle, the human being sinking in the whirlpool and being apparently lost or manfully battling with the waves of human error, rising above them and reaching a place of comparative safety; and always the victory has come from the spiritual idea.

When the star blazoned in the East nineteen hundred years ago there was the same expectancy. Faithful seekers after Truth strained their eyes toward its rays and were led to the bane of Bethlehem. The babe became the Prophet of Nazareth. And Jesus the Christ fulfilled expectancy. His message rings out clearer today than ever it did. It is the only message which can possibly satisfy mankind, the only message which can explain the enigma of human existence, the only message that is capable of restoring to humanity the birthright of man. What the message is, Christian Science explains.

On page 546 of *Science and Health*, Mrs. Eddy, the Discoverer of Christian Science, writes: "Christian Science is dawning upon a material age. The great spiritual facts of being, like rays of light, shine in the darkness, though the darkness, comprehending them not, may deny their reality." The message of the Galilean Prophet was the truth concerning the spiritual facts of being; and the truth was uttered for the express purpose of destroying materiality. Thus the aim of Christ Jesus and the aim of Christian Science are of course identical. This Science is the Science that he taught, and demonstrated.

It is materiality that has given the world all its problems. Men have believed in the reality and power of matter generation after generation, and the belief has given rise to every sort of human misery. It results in sin, disease, and death. So when a man is expectant, he is looking out for the means of deliverance from human afflictions, he is looking out, that is, for the spiritual idea which is able to destroy false material sense, to overcome that which, although he may not have recognized it, is synonymous with human woe.

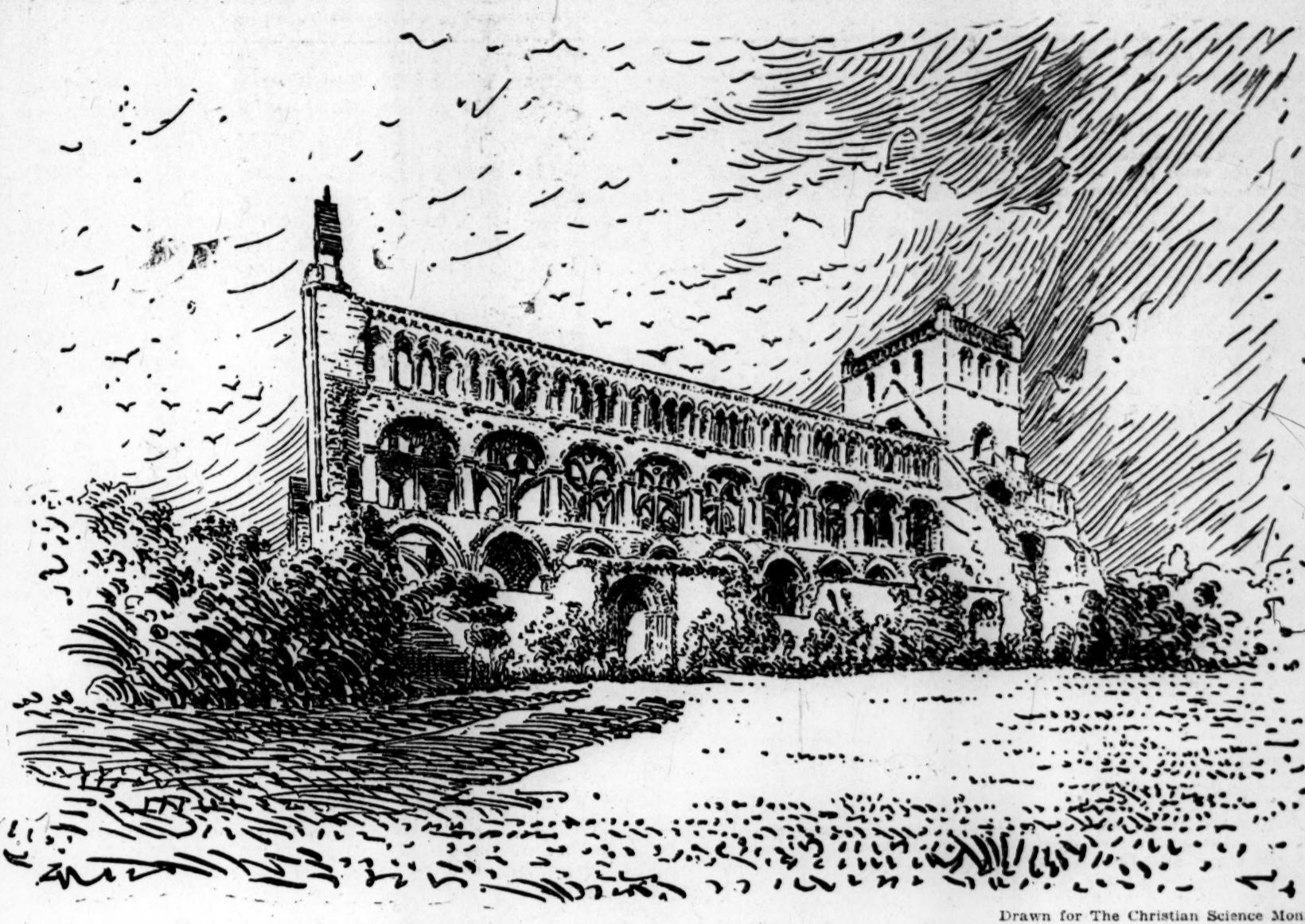
Christian Science teaches that God is Spirit. What does the teaching mean? It can only mean that Spirit is All, since God is infinite. Think how far this carries one. Allow the so-called material world to drop out of mind, through the correct understanding of spiritual fact, that Spirit is infinite. Spirit is infinite! Spirit is all there is! Does not this truth bring home the fact that matter cannot be the very real thing we had supposed it to be? It is impossible that God should be infinite Spirit and that the same time matter should be admitted to be real. But God must be admitted to be infinite, He would not be God otherwise; and since He is, then matter has no real existence.

The truth that matter is unreal is fast changing the human outlook in every direction. It is giving men an entirely different conception of substance, for instance. Since matter is unreal, matter cannot be substantial at all. Indeed it is the negation of true substance, for true substance is Spirit or Mind. Further, as the truth about the unreality of matter is seen, men are being equipped with a weapon of which they previously had been entirely unaware for the destruction of evil and disease and for the final overcoming of death. Every form of evil and disease springs from the belief that matter is real; and in proportion, therefore, as matter is metaphysically recognized as belief, but not reality, the so-called effects of matter are destroyed.

It would be a terrible thing if humanity had no way out of the seeming tragedy of so much of earthly existence. It has to be acknowledged

that many think there is no such way. There are certainly not many ways; there is only the one way, the way of the spiritual idea, the Christ. But what a magnificent way it is! A man can start upon it, just where he finds himself to be now, and it will lead him right on into the full radiance of day. Mrs. Eddy gives the metaphysical meaning of the word "day," on page 548 of *Science and Health*, thus: "DAY. The irradiance of Life; light, the spiritual idea of Truth and Love." Expectancy becomes realization when the spiritual idea of Truth and Love is recognized as ever present. In the first chapter of *II Peter* reference is made to the value of the prophecy of Christ Jesus, "as unto a light that shineth in a dark place," and the writer adds, "until the day dawn, and the day star arise in your hearts." The spiritual idea of God as the one Spirit or Mind, omnipotent and omnipresent, revealed by, and understood through, Christian Science is the dawning of the day; and the dawning of the day means the dispersal of the darkness, the destruction of human illusions.

Sometimes people seem to feel as if Christian Science asked them to sacrifice something, as if it required them to give up something they could not part with. But Christian Science simply tells them about the truth of being, about the spiritual facts of real existence, facts which are eternal, facts which have always been true and will ever remain true; it does not need to do more. It is as these spiritual facts become the spiritual understanding of a man that he is freed from the trammels of materiality. Spiritual understanding is simply the daylight of Truth which dispels the seeming darkness of error. There never can be any real loss, for there is but one consciousness, the consciousness of the one Mind. What man can loss is merely the dropping away of human illusions. The author of *Science and Health* puts the point clearly when she says on page 246: "Is the physical and material, the transient sense of beauty fades, the radiance of Spirit should dawn upon the enraptured sense with bright and imperishable glories."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Jedburgh Abbey, Scotland

In all the Border there stands no place more picturesquely situated than Jedburgh, nor in historical interest can any surpass it. And though its ancient castle, and the six strong towers that once defended the town, have long since vanished, there remain still the noble ruins of its magnificent abbey, and other relics of the past, less noticeable but hardly less interesting; whilst the surrounding countryside brims over with the beauty of river, wood and hill.

Perched above the town on a commanding eminence that on one side slopes steeply to the river, and on the other to a deep glen or ravine, defended also, doubtless, on the side farthest from the burgh by a deep fosse, the castle must once have been of great strength—how strong as regards position may best be judged from the bird's-eye view of it to be gained if one climbs at the back of Jedburgh the exceedingly steep direct road that runs to Lanton village. From this point, too, one sees to advantage the venerable abbey nestling among the surrounding houses. As one proceeds up Jed from the ancient royal burgh, probably the first thing that forces itself on the mind is that the old coach road was not constructed for present-day traffic. In less than a couple of miles the river is

crossed no fewer than four times by bridges which are curiously old-fashioned, turning blindly across the stream in some instances almost at right angles to the road. . . . Nevertheless the beauties of road and country are great, especially if it should chance that a visit is paid to the district when the tender flush of early spring lies sweet on Jed's thick-wooded banks. . . . Or better still, perhaps, when the green and gold, the russet and yellow, the crimson of autumn combine with and melt into the crumbling red cliffs,—surely more generous tinted than ever were cliffs before. Above, a sky of tenderest blue, an air windless yet brisk, and just a leaf here and there fluttering leisurely into the amber clear water that goes wandering by; and from the bushes the sweet thin pipe of a robin,

or the crow of pheasant, from some copse. That is the Indian summer of Scotland, her pleasantest time of year. —From "Highways and Byways in the Border," by Andrew Lang and John Lang.

Achievement

And, having once decided to achieve a certain task, achieve it at all costs of tedium and distaste. The gain in self-confidence of having accomplished a tiresome labor is immense.—Arnold Bennett.

Beneficence

To give and benefit one person is good, but to give and benefit many, much better—as bearing a resemblance to the benefit of God, who is the universal benefactor.—Dante.

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The Rear-Guard of Spring

"If the cuckoo, the swallow, and the nightjar be preeminently the birds of summer (though, truly, the swift, the flycatcher, and the cornrake have as good a title), the rear-guard of spring

may be said to be the house-martin, the cushat, and the turtle. Even the delaying wheatear, or the still later butcher-bird may have come, and yet sweep-sweep may not have been heard about the eaves of old houses or under and over the ruined clay of last year's nests; the cushat's voice may not have become habitual in the greening woods; and the tireless wings of the turtle may not have been seen clipping the invisible pathways between us and the horizons of the South. But, when these come," writes Fiona Macleod in "Where the Forest Murmurs," "we know that spring has traversed the whole country, and is now standing ankle-deep in thrift and moon-daisies in the last rocky places fronting the north sea. No one doubts that summer is round the corner when the fly-catcher hawks the happy hunting-grounds of the apple-blossom, when the swift wheels over the spire of the village church, and when the wild-dove is come again. The first call of the cuckoo unloosens the secret gates. We are across the frontier in that first gloaming when we hear

"The clamor musical of culver wings
Beating the soft air of the dewy dusk." To these familiar and loved harbingers from the South should be

Poe's Cosmopolitan Fame

"Over against the adverse opinion of these American writers we may set the estimate of not a few foreigners," writes Brander Matthews, discussing the greater appreciation of Poe in other countries than the poet's own. "Tennyson, for one, held Poe highest among American poets, waving aside certain others, more popular with us, as mere pygmies compared with him, and declaring him 'not unworthy to stand beside Catullus, the most melodious of the Latins, and Heine, the most tuneful of the Germans.' And the general opinion of the French is not lower, if we may judge by the fact that in a recent list of the hundred foremost figures in literature, Poe is the only American."

"Notwithstanding the natural desire of a young nation to make the most of all its native authors, Poe has his reputation by distance. And this raises a series of interesting questions. Why is it that Poe's position as a poet and as a writer of fiction is still in dispute in his own country? Why is it that American critics have been far less cordial than foreign critics? Why is it that Poe's cosmopolitan fame is more widespread and more solidly established than his repute here in the land of his birth? Why is it that we Americans seem to hold Poe inferior to Longfellow as a poet and to Hawthorne as a teller of tales, in spite of the fact that he has won acceptance among the French and the Italians and the Spaniards, who have never cared to become acquainted with Longfellow and with Hawthorne?"

"Here in America, Longfellow was taken to our hearts because he brought to us the tradition of the old world our forefathers had left long ago; because he was friendly and consoling; because he was the poet

of the domestic affections, as Emerson was the poet of national aspirations. We failed to perceive that Poe was no less the heir of the ages than Longfellow, that he was original and more individual, that he had a stronger and stranger note of his own, destined to echo in distant lands. In like manner we cherish Hawthorne, because he had a power of sustained narrative, . . . a piercing insight into hidden crannies of the human conscience; and we were not annoyed that his "Puritan preoccupation with the moral forces invalidates his purely aesthetic appeal"—to borrow an apt phrase from Mr. Brownell. Here again we have failed to see that Poe had a keener intellect, and that he had a firmer mastery of narrative.

"We have dumbly receded from the result of Poe's withdrawal beyond the realm of morality. His writings have not the richness which comes from an understanding of ethical problems; and this is due partly to his temperament and partly to his resentment against the uninspired didacticism prevalent in American literature half a century ago. Poe did not deal with conduct, and he had therefore only a very restricted section of life to present—a section far too restricted for us Americans who look to literature for an explanation of the problems of existence. What Poe had to offer was what we sorely needed then—and what we did not know that we needed—art. He gave us an invaluable example of technical dexterity; and he called attention to the abiding value of perfection of form, adroitness of structure, harmony of detail, and certainty of execution."

"And now the time has come at last when his own people can afford to learn from other nations how to value

Poe aright. His deficiencies need not be hidden or diminished, and there is no profit in denying them; but his individual achievement is equally indisputable. He performed a most useful service to American letters in setting a standard of faithful workmanship and of consummate craftsmanship. His position in the American branch of English literature may not be the highest of all, but it is lofty enough; and it is beyond question."

A Sweet Fresh Morning

It was a sweet fresh morning, late in the spring—those loveliest of hours that unite the seasons, like the shimmering question of green or blue in the feathers of a peacock. He [Malcolm] had set out an hour before the rest, and now, a little way within the park was coaxing Kelpie to stand, that he might taste the morning in peace. The sun was but a few degrees above the horizon, shining with all his heart, and the earth was taking the shine with all hers. . . . The trees were covered with baby leaves, half wrapped in their swaddling clothes, and their breath was a warm aromatic odor in the glittering air. . . . For Kelpie, she was as full of life as if she had been meant for a winged horse, but by some accident of nature, the wing-life was for ever trying to get out at her feet. The consequent restlessness, where there was plenty of space, as here, caused Malcolm no more discomposure than, in his old foggish days, a gale with plenty of sea-room. And the song of the larks was one with the light and the air. The budding of the trees was their way of singing but the larks beat them at that. George MacDonald ("Marquis of Lossie.")

First came the forward darlings of the Spring, Snowdrops, and violets, and daisies white. And hanging cowslips and each peasant thing. Whose wakening wakes the season of delight. The year's faint smiles before its burst of mirth. The soft sweet breathing babies' of the earth. Close to her warm brown bosom nestling in. That the wild winds take laughing by the chin: Then flushed the silver glory of the May. . . . Summer's little daughters followed flaunting gay. Mingling their odors with the new-mown hay. The rosy egantine, smooth, silken-cheek'd.

And amber honeysuckle, crimson streaked: Then the prim privet with her ivory bloom. Like a pale maiden sister filled their room. With blue-green leaves, and almond bitter breath. Thrusting her dainty spicery up underneath. Whiter than chalk that on the wild briar grows. And the cream-color'd crumpling elder-flower. Garlanded o'er with starry virgin's bower. Piled the green hedgerows with their heaps of bloom. And buried the deep lanes in pageant gloom. —Frances Anne Kemble.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, MASS., TUESDAY, MAY 22, 1917

EDITORIALS

O'Donnell and MacDonnell

EVEN those people who are quite unable to give the names of the four provinces of Ireland, who have never heard of the Pale, and to whom the Penal Acts and the commercial laws are sealed books, but who nevertheless feel themselves fully justified in holding dogmatic opinions on the subject of Home Rule, may, if they read the news in the papers from Ireland, in these days, begin to grasp the fact that Home Rule is essentially an Irish and not an Anglo-Irish question. That is to say, the English people long ago decided that, so far as they were concerned, Ireland might enjoy Home Rule. The opposition ever since that time has come from Ireland itself. The Orangemen and what are termed the "Loyalists" of Northern Ireland are, as a matter of fact, every bit as much Irish as are the members of the Home Rule organizations of the South. It might, indeed, come as a shock to not a few intemperate supporters of Home Rule, to learn that the Dillons and the Burkes are not Irish at all in the sense that the MacDonnells and the Kennedys are. That is to say, the Dillons are by stock French from Aquitaine, and the Burkes Norsemen from Scandinavia, whereas the MacDonnells and the Kennedys are Celts of the old Milesian settlement, and are as pure Irish as the O'Connells and the O'Briens. Consequently the real cleavage between the Irishman of the North and the Irishman of the South comes not in blood at all but in religion.

It is no good whatever arguing to the contrary, or pretending that this is not the case. The Protestant of Ulster is bitterly and implacably opposed to Home Rule, but he is opposed not as an Englishman nor as a Scot, but as an Irishman. When the people who discourse on the Irish question without the slightest knowledge of Ireland insist that what Ireland is attempting to escape from is the rule of the Saxon, or when the Home Rulers of the South insist that Irishmen are entitled to govern themselves without interference from England, the one ignores something he may be ignorant of, and the other something he must be perfectly acquainted with, namely that the thing which is delaying the establishment of Home Rule in Ireland is the inveterate opposition of the members of the Orange lodges and the Northern "Loyalists," themselves Irish of the Irish, to Home Rule.

It was exactly this difficulty which Mr. Asquith found himself face to face with before the war, and which Mr. Lloyd George finds himself face to face with now. Everybody knows that in a time of profound peace, Mr. Asquith hesitated to put Home Rule into effect, because he knew that the unity of Ireland would be demonstrated in blood. There were those, it is true, at that time, at Mr. Asquith's right hand, who would not have hesitated to take the plunge through blood. But even Mr. Asquith, with all the authority of the British House of Commons behind him, never had the courage to give the word which would have brought the Carson army in collision either with the Sinn Fein regiments or else with the British regulars.

No man knows better than Mr. Redmond himself that had this been done, what has been termed the "union of hearts" would have been demonstrated with rifles and machine guns; and that Home Rule, if it had ever got under way, would have got under way in the midst of conditions which, so far from making Ireland a united nation, would have made it a thousand times less united than before. The outbreak of the war did not alter these conditions in the least. The Carson army volunteered to go to the front in proportionately enormously greater numbers than the Home Rulers in the South. But they went to the front with the distinct understanding that no advantage was to be taken of their absence. The Home Rulers of the South have never enlisted in anything like the numbers of the "Loyalists" of the North. On the contrary, they seized the opportunity of what they thought was the weakness of Great Britain, to break out in open rebellion on the side of Germany, and to attempt to burn down a city peopled with their own adherents. No man, once more, is better acquainted with these facts than Mr. Redmond. When, therefore, Mr. Redmond demands that Home Rule shall be put into operation, he demands that a break of faith be made with the North during the absence of the North's fighting men in Northern France.

Now every one knows that the government of Ireland by England and Scotland, in the past, has been atrocious. Every one who understands anything of the question, knows all about the penal laws and the commercial legislation of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries. The truth about these has been stated in these columns, repeatedly and explicitly, with a fullness and a remorselessness which most of those who denounce the Castle government and English rule, without knowing anything at all about them, would be unable to imitate. This, however, does not in the least affect the question that the quarrel today is a quarrel between Irishmen, and that it is a quarrel between Irishmen over religion. Mr. Redmond may or may not be wise in refusing the half loaf, of Home Rule minus the six counties, and demanding the whole loaf or nothing. But what Mr. Redmond, incidentally, wants the English Government to undertake is the responsibility of coercing the North of Ireland. What he is demanding that they should do, is to send troops to demonstrate the "union of hearts" with a battle. No English statesman is willing to do this, and Mr. Redmond himself would hesitate very long, and think very much oftener than twice, before he did it, if he happened to be in power, and the responsibility his.

The fact is that the Irish question cannot and never will be solved that way. It will be solved only when the North and the South agree amicably to some modus vivendi. Mr. Lloyd George, who knows this perfectly well, has, at last, shifted the responsibility from his own

shoulders on to those of the Irish themselves. He has made the Home Rule party, in short, two offers. The first, which is the half loaf, consisted of Home Rule for Ireland minus the six counties, and has been declined. The second, which is for a convention of all Ireland, North and South, Protestant and Roman Catholic, Celt and Saxon, to settle the question, has been accepted. When that convention meets, if the South convinces the North of its good faith, and induces it to agree to a modus vivendi, no people in the whole world will be more contented than the English and the Scots. If, however, the Irish continue to differ, as they have differed in the past, the Home Rule question will remain what it has been since the days of Mr. Parnell, not in the least a battle between Great Britain and Ireland but a battle between the Irish themselves.

Anglo-Spanish Agreement

THE maritime and commercial Anglo-Spanish agreement, which was arranged by the Marques de Cortina, during his recent visit to England, and now awaits ratification by the Spanish Government, is, apparently, causing a considerable stir amongst the German propagandists in Spain. The Germanophile press very generally declares that the ratification of the agreement would be "neither more nor less than a rupture of neutrality"; whilst the extreme section of that press insists that the agreement is, of itself, an initial aggression against one of the two belligerent groups.

Without, for an instant, going into the question of whether or not the agreement does, in fact, constitute a breach of neutrality, there can be no question, with anyone possessing a knowledge of the facts, that nothing less than some such agreement as that arrived at will meet even the most urgent needs of Spain at the present juncture. Spain, like every other neutral country, has been placed in serious difficulties by the war, in the matter of securing certain essential supplies, especially coal; whilst the tremendous shortage of shipping, due, not only to the depredations of the German submarine, but to the great diversion of merchant vessels to military purposes, has crippled her export trade, and caused vast accumulations of certain products, such as oranges, for instance, which cannot possibly be disposed of at home. By the agreement recently come to between the two Governments, the United Kingdom has agreed to supply Spain with 150,000 tons of coal a month, and has largely modified the embargo which has, for some time, been placed on the importation into the United Kingdom of Spanish oranges. In return, Spain agrees to export to the United Kingdom as much ore as may be needed, and to repeal the law, passed some time ago, under which sales or temporary transfer of Spanish shipping to foreign owners was forbidden.

The agreement is, as a matter of fact, the most ordinary trade convention, and is, in effect, no different from the agreement come to more than a year ago between France and Spain, by which the French Government, at a critical moment, economically, for Spain, agreed to secure a large part of the supplies for the French armies in the field from the other side of the Pyrenees. Spanish statesmen, indeed, have not made any attempt to conceal the fact that the present agreement is, from first to last, of Spanish seeking. Any dispassionate consideration of the question must lead to the conviction that the preponderance of advantage likely to result from it will be on the Spanish side.

Food Control

PRESIDENT WILSON is asking Congress to confer upon the Executive powers which will enable him to deal with the food situation at the beginning, as other among the leading nations at war have been forced to deal with it in the end. The other nations refrained from grappling with the problem until they were positively forced to do so. Profiting by their experience, it is the judgment of President Wilson, and of thousands of his fellow citizens, that the time to grapple with the question is before, rather than after, it has been compelled attention. There is no serious shortage of foodstuffs in the United States today. The thing is to see that there shall be none. On the pretense, belief, or rumor of shortage, present or anticipated, prices of necessities have been running up to the exorbitant, and almost to the prohibitive, point. Fancied shortage on the part of the consumer, as a consequence of artificial shortage resulting from inefficient distribution and from speculation, have created conditions fully as harmful as if the apparent foodstuff deficiency were real. A factor of vital importance to the welfare of the people, even to the existence of their institutions, has been left in the control of private interests, only to be manipulated for private and selfish ends. The entrance of the country into war does not mark the awakening of its thinkers to a realization of the national peril thereby involved; it only emphasizes the need of taking immediate steps looking to a complete reversal of the situation. The conviction has been growing upon the thoughtful, not only for months, but for years, that, sooner or later, the whole matter of food production, food distribution, food marketing, and food prices must be supervised, regulated, and controlled under governmental authority.

To what extent this could and should be done, to what degree the Government could or should interpose its authority in taking over such a function, and whether or not the remedy might prove as harmful as the abuse it was intended to remove, are questions that, in the past, have operated to stay the progress of this reform, but controversies over side issues and trivialities have had to give way before the exigencies created by the mighty conflict with which the country has become identified. There is no time for controversy now. Positions must be taken in the light of whatever knowledge and wisdom the Government possesses. Prompt, positive, decisive action is demanded, and trust, confidence, and power must be reposed in the Chief Magistrate if there is to be successful leadership.

In announcing that he has chosen Herbert C. Hoover for the post of United States Food Administrator, the President assures the public that, in the exercise of the

powers which he already possesses, and of the greater powers which he is seeking, the object in view will be stimulation and conservation, not arbitrary restraint or injurious interference with the normal processes of food production. It is intended, in the administrative work to be pursued, to benefit and assist the farmer, as well as all others who play a legitimate part in the preparation, distribution, and marketing of foodstuffs.

There will be a full inquiry into the existing available stocks of foodstuffs, and into the costs and practices of the various food-producing and distributing trades; the prevention of all unwarranted hoarding of every kind, and of the control of foodstuffs by persons who are not in any legitimate sense producers, dealers, or traders; the requisitioning, when necessary for the public use, of food supplies, and of the equipment necessary for handling them properly; the licensing of wholesome and legitimate mixtures and milling percentages, and the prohibition of unnecessary or wasteful use of foods.

This covers very completely the demands of the emergency. The legitimate is to be encouraged; the illegitimate is to be discouraged, even to the extent of extirpation; where private ownership is stubborn or disobedient, public operation will step in. Nothing more could be reasonably asked for a beginning. Congress will be expected, in this, as in other instances, to hold up the President's hands, and, incidentally, to enable Mr. Hoover to prove that the solution of the Belgian feeding problem did not exhaust either his patience or his ingenuity.

Guam

FEW more prevalent and persistent mistakes are made by the people of the United States, so far as geography is concerned, than that which associates the Island of Guam intimately with the Philippines. As a matter of fact, its principal town, Agana, is just about as close to Manila as Kansas City is to New York. That is to say, the Philippine group and the Ladrones group are about 1500 miles apart. Guam is that distance east of Manila, nearly the same distance southeast of Yokohama, and 5000 usually placid miles west of San Francisco. It is the largest of the seventeen islands forming the Ladrones, sometimes called the Mariana Archipelago, and is the smallest of the insular possessions of the United States.

When the island was ceded by Spain to the United States, by Article 2 of the treaty of peace concluded at Paris, on September 10, 1898, the little that was known about the place or its people encouraged humorous paragraphs and musical comedy writers to make heavy drafts on their imagination, and so, for a time, Guam was regarded as in the nature of a joke. It lent itself readily to the requirements of comic opera, and when it ceased to entertain, it ceased to interest the larger portion of the public. The history of the island had, however, been tragic, rather than amusing. Guam had been occupied originally by Chamorros, intelligent people, most of whom perished under Spanish rule. Immigrants from the Philippines had largely taken their place, and these were so ignorant that the island population became little better than savage. The later incursion of Tagalogs and Malays, however, helped to neutralize conditions, and when the United States seized the island, on June 10, 1898, the population was found to be engaged, rather perfunctorily, in the agricultural and fishing industries. The natives, from the beginning, evinced a friendly disposition toward the invaders, and their tractability has greatly aided the work carried on, during the last nineteen years, for their general improvement.

The possession has been continuously under the control of the Navy Department, and under the governorship of a naval officer. For a number of years after it became United States territory, or from the time it ceased to yield copy for the humorous paragrapher and the comic playwright, until about four years ago, little more than passing notice had been taken of its progress. Meanwhile the natives had been taught, and in every manner encouraged, in the art of agriculture, and were shipping the products of the island, such as copra, coconuts, rice, and sugar, to merchants in Manila and other places; never until the early fall of 1913, however, was Guam placed regularly and formally on the trade map. It had, of course, been an important naval station, and it had received frequent calls, not only from warships, but from merchant vessels, but it had not been on a regular route or lane of commerce until, at the time referred to, the naval transport steamer Supply was ordered to make four regular trips annually between the island and Manila.

United States occupation has spelled progress for Guam and its people. Their advancement in every respect is plainly seen by those who have watched the affairs of the island since 1898. A great deal of money and time have been given to experiments with the soil, that have not been altogether successful, and one of the latest results determined is that, while white potatoes cannot be grown there, cotton can be produced profitably. Not until 1916 was a bank established in Guam, and this innovation is regarded as a long step forward. In the same year over \$4500 was spent on public improvements. This meant that, with the cheap labor available, it was possible by this expenditure to construct 5036 yards of new roads and streets. The native population, under improved sanitary conditions, is steadily growing. It had reached 13,285 in 1916. But most encouraging of all the improvements is the advancement in education. The annual expenditure on the schools, exclusive of buildings, is over \$2500. Very substantial schoolhouses have been erected, with the result that the schools have a daily attendance of 1674, and the number of teachers employed is 133. Illiterates are becoming fewer, and the knowledge of the English language is increasing; yet the percentage of the population able to read and write is still small.

Commercially, the island is doing very well. An increase in imports has been shown annually, with great regularity, for several years. In 1916 the total was \$329,503, or an increase of \$35,938 over the previous year. The imports are only in part from the United States. A large business is done with Japan. The exchange is in native products, but it is not yet sufficient to show a balance for the island. Guam is not, and prob-

ably never can be, an important possession, but it is, in many respects, a most attractive one. Naval officers and sailors have generally expressed a liking for it. If there is little enterprise among the people, they are at least tranquil, and, from all appearances, are contented and happy under the rule of the United States.

Notes and Comments

IT is a pity that some of the gentlemen who attempt to keep the world informed as to what their neighbors are saying or doing, do not show a little more regard for what those neighbors are saying in what they themselves are doing. Thus, for some time past people have been puzzling as to what the Russian proclamation did say on the subject of annexations. First a certain agency announced that it had declared that there were to be no annexations and no contributions. Then, after an interval, this was improved to no annexations and no indemnities, and all by way of showing how the Russian support of the Allies in the war was going to pieces under the strain of the revolution. Now that the Russian papers are available, however, it appears that what the proclamation did say was that Russia did not desire any forced annexations or any contributions, which is just a trifle different from either of the two other versions of what the Provisional Government was supposed to have said, but never did say.

AMONG the expected guests of the American Press Humorists at their annual gathering, in New York, next month, will be Charles Bertrand Lewis. Comparatively few will recognize him by that name, for his celebrity as a writer of humorous matter was gained under the nom de guerre of "M. Quad." His sketches of everyday experiences in the columns of the Detroit Free Press were widely read and enjoyed during a long period. "M. Quad," who borrowed his literary name from the printer's case, has often been described as a typical American, and a typical western American, humorist of the "Petroleum V. Nasby," "Fat Contributor," "Danbury News Man" school, and the description has not been far astray. In recent years he has devoted himself to a more serious kind of literature, over, or under, his own and less familiar name.

One shadeless First of May
I walked a towny way,
And incontinently sighted
For the country, fresh and wide,
When my dust-laden eyes
Saw, with a glad surprise,
Four blue butterflies.
They floated through the heavy air
As if from Paradise they were
Newly come.
It is their home.

Thus did a great Lancashire paper give welcome to the 1st of May. "The merry month of May" was hailed, in old Lancashire and Cheshire, by the singing of May carols. The town of Swinton had its "Mayers" who went their rounds in April, bringing their caroling to a finish on May Eve. The party consisted of five or six men who accompanied themselves with fiddle, flute and clarinet. The refrain of their "New May Song," "And the baziars are sweet in the morning of May," recalls the old Lancashire weavers' particular partiality for the auricula, and their fame as successful growers of the flower. "Bazier" is a corruption of "bear's ear," and is the auricula's folk name.

THE fact that the present year is the centenary of the inauguration of the cooperative movement, in the United Kingdom, makes the following announcement from the Manchester Herald of just one hundred years ago particularly interesting: "In the next page of this paper," the Herald announced, "our readers will find the much-talked-of plan for the maintenance of the poor, by Mr. Owen, at full length. It will be read with much interest, not only on account of the great importance of the subject, but because the author is known to many of our readers from his former residence in Manchester." Robert Owen was, of course, the father of the cooperative movement in England.

"DRIFT SEEDS," blown by chance winds, clothe the hedgerows in loveliness. The turn of a corner, the bend in a lane, and behold some marvel of color and fragrance. The echo of nature comes drifting into the cities, from whence pristine beauty has fled, transmitted through the printed page of book, magazine or daily paper. Not to be disclaimed is the stirring of the imagination which, back of the printed page, reveals the vision of some distant, perhaps altogether faded, loveliness, some "glade filled with a crimson mist, caused by myriads of fox-gloves." There is a pen picture, a casual reference in a letter to the press, yet how it beckons to an excursion in the fields of fancy and of memory.

THE Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma are going into the food-supply movement with hearts and hands. Every head of a family among them is said to be responding promptly to the request of the bureau agents that he shall plant at least one acre more than usual this spring. This should mean an increase in the area commonly under their cultivation of 100,000 acres. The Five Civilized Tribes, by the way, are the Cherokee, the Chickasaws, the Choctaws, the Creek, and the Seminoles. These numbered, in 1915, about 118,000. The time is not far distant when the term "civilized," as applied exclusively to the Five Tribes, will be manifestly invidious.

ADVOCATES of equal suffrage who have devoted much time to its promotion are turning their activities into other channels, now that the success of that cause appears to be assured. The Ontario Equal Suffrage League may be cited as an illustration. That body has reorganized, under the name Ontario Citizens' League, and has adopted a platform including a number of needed reforms. Temperance promulgators will doubtless pursue a similar course, on the arrival of national prohibition. Workers, for civic progress are certain to find plenty to do, if not in one field, then in another.